THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 98. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING HELD THIS MORNING AT CONCERT HALL—THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF $30,000,000 IN THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL, ETC.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Concert Hall, and was largely attended by the parties interested. The meeting was held in accordance with a resolution passed at the regular monthly meeting of the Company in February last, and was for the purpose of taking action upon the act of Assembly, approved March 22, 1867, entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and to secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867.

A proposition was also to be submitted for the action of the stockholders increasing thereunder the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise of the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned, and within the limits therein prescribed.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Morton McMichael, who stated that this meeting was being held in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the stockholders, which required that a committee be appointed to make certain investigations. He had been empowered to appoint that committee, to the gentlemen composing which he paid a glowing tribute.

Mr. Edmund Smith, the Secretary, then read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

Mr. McMichael then called upon Colonel James Page, the Chairman of the committee raised at the last meeting, for its report.

Colonel Page stated there were two reports, a majority and minority, he being the minority. The majority report was in the hands of some one of the committee.

The Majority Report.

The majority report was then read by Mr. Israel H. Johnson. It showed that the Committee had met the President, and a Committee of the Directors, upon the day appointed by the latter, and every facility was extended for the fullest investigation. The subjects referred to were treated of as follows:—

1. The system of discrimination.
2. Free passes.
3. Private freight expresses.
4. Report of the Board of Directors.
5. Expediency of issuing more stock, and of borrowing more money.

On the first point, the report stated that the Company had no such system, and no discrimination had been made between parties shipping freight under the same circumstances The Committee recognize the fact that equal rates are most productive to themselves and satisfactory to the public.

In regard to free passes, it is a universal custom to issue them to some extent; but when carried beyond proper limits, it is unjust. The granting of these to all members of the Legislature and City Councils is of a pernicious tendency, and ought to be abolished. With this view, a resolution was passed by the Directors limiting the issue of passes to cases of charity and those required by the interests of the company.

In regard to private freight expresses, there are none upon this road, but there are fast freight lines—two owned by incorporated companies, and running to and from Western States. These are run also over about 900 miles of other roads, and the effect is to bring over said roads to the Pennsylvania Central much freight which would not otherwise be obtained. They have, therefore, been positively beneficial.

The Committee found that the officers and employes of the road were interested in these private express lines to a very limited extent, while neither the President, Vice-President, nor any of the directors are interested pecuniarily at all; and that by giving six months notice, they may at any time terminate the contracts.

In regard to the expediency of issuing stock, and borrowing more money, a sub-committee of three carefully investigated the financial condition of the Company, while another sub-committee of three investigated the subject of original leases; but their investigations disclosed nothing in any way at variance with the last annual report of the Directors.

The value of the rolling stock is much greater than the amount standing to the debit of equipment of road in the last annual report. We have never discovered a case of over-estimate of property, but rather the reverse. The system of accounts is perfect and accurate.

In conclusion, the Committee referred to the extended trips which they had made over the various branches of the road, for the purposes of their investigation, and are more convinced that the policy of the managers has for its object the increase of the commerce of our city, the development of State resources, and the direct interests of the stockholders.

But unless ample pecuniary means are provided, this policy cannot be successfully carried out. Believing that such means, if provided, will be so used as to conduce to the public good, the Committee recommended to the shareholders the acceptance of the report of the Board of Directors and the adoption of the resolutions appended thereto. The report was signed by Israel H. Johnson, Henry Winsor, John C. Davis, Alan Wood, William P. Cresson, and Charles Wheeler.

The Minority Report.

The minority report submitted by Colonel Page was very lengthy. This report stated that the committee was raised for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the expediency of issuing additional stock and borrowing money, the operation and working of the system of discrimination and free passes, and private freight expresses, and to what extent the officers and employes are interested in the latter, and the effects of all these upon the earnings of the road and the interests of the stockholders. The committee, although ordered on the 19th of February, was not selected until the 9th of March. Five of those selected refused to serve. Five new names were selected, and but one of these consented. It was not until twenty-one gentlemen were notified and heard from that a Committee was obtained. On the 26th of March, thirty-five days after the annual meeting, the Committee was organized, and but twenty-seven days were left for the discharge of their duties. To decide upon the expediency of issuing additional stock, and borrowing more money, was not possible within the time given. None of the absolutely necessary and important preliminary steps were taken. Colonel Page stated that he could say nothing as to the condition of the road, as he did not accept the invitation to travel over it with the remainder of the Committee, but he had no doubt but that his colleagues had a pleasant time of it. The report of this Committee is only to the 31st of December, 1866, the same period covered by the annual report. The stock, funded debt, and State debt, are the same in both; but in that to the Auditor-General there is no report of mortgages and ground-rents, amounting to $170,184·32; bills payable in annual report for 1865 are, $511,130·08, while that to the Auditor for 1866 gives the floating debt, as per last report, $983,-886·00. In the report for 1865, the cost of road complete is put at $31,809,353·60; in the Auditor-General's report for the same year, $20,889,610·40. In the report for 1866 the cost of the road complete is put at $30,896,403·61; to the Auditor-General that cost is put at $21,115,439·82. These discrepancies are difficult to understand. It should be remembered that the one to the Auditor-General is under oath, and, therefore, preferable.

In reference to the system of free passes Colonel Page stated that its abuses elsewhere were given as the reason for continuing it here. They have been issued in abundance, and without any regard to the hands they might fall out into. The members of the Legislature have all they wish of them. No record was kept, and it was impossible to obtain the number during 1866. Time will develop whether the new system inaugurated this year will work any better.

The evils of the free-pass system was then discussed, and severely commented on. The claims of and objections to the fast-freight expresses were then alluded to, and the report of the Special Committee to the Ohio Legislature on the subject was spoken of, and its perusal advised by all who were interested in the matter.

Extracts were then made from the report pertinent to the occasion. A sketch of the organization, capital, and operations of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company was then given. It is said to embrace a portion of the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad among its managers. Its stock has been sold at 50 per cent. of its par value. It has built 1000 cars at a cost of $1,000,000, and it has leased a pier and some real estate in New York. A dividend of one per cent. a month has been paid on the stock, with a surplus. The stock is held as a first-class investment. After further remarking upon the enormous profits of this company, the report describes the method of operation devised and adopted by the Company. The minority report then goes on to say that it is difficult to obtain co-operation on the part of the stockholders in any movement, because of their separation, and of the difficulties and the hard work in the way of investigations. The view is expressed that the fast freight line is not a necessary thing; but whatever doubt exists in regard to this fact, there can be none that no officer of the road ought to be interested in it. If he must be a stockholder in the Company, let him resign his position on the road. The legislation now demanded has objectionable features.

The resolution passed at a former meeting, giving the Company power to borrow money, was objected to at length, and the assertion made that the officers of the Company would have taken from the stockholders all the power over their own property. By accepting the law which pended in the Legislature, the stockholders would authorize the increase of their capital stock to $35,000,000, and the authority to borrow money equal to the amount of capital paid will make your capital and debt $70,000,000, on which interest will be paid equal to $4,200,000 per annum—a fearful increase, and a heavy load to carry. The disposition of the shares will give to the officers of the road a power which may be used for great evil if not restricted.

Mr. M. Hall Stanton moved that the report of the majority be accepted, and the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was agreed to, amid considerable applause.

Mr. John S. McMullin then submitted the following, which was adopted:—

Whereas, Israel H. Johnson, John C. Davis, Henry Winsor, William P. Cresson, Alan Wood, and Charles Wheeler, whose names are attached to the report this day presented to the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have bestowed much of their valuable time to a thorough and unprejudiced examination into the subjects of inquiry embraced in the resolutions of February 19, 1867, under which they were appointed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said stockholders hereby tender to those gentlemen their sincere thanks for the efficient, conscientious, and satisfactory manner in which the responsible duties entrusted to them have been discharged.

Mr. Cuyler then moved that the report of the Directors to the annual meeting be accepted, and the appended resolutions adopted. The resolutions were read by the Secretary of the meeting, as follows:—

Resolved, That for the purpose of consolidating the bonded and other indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to raise funds to meet the annual demands upon the Treasury of the Company for new tracks, additional equipment, enlargement of depots, extensions of sidings, and to meet the legitimate demands of the traffic of the country drained by the road of said Company and its branches, for increased railroad accommodations, and also to preserve the proper relation between the share capital and debts of the Company, the following financial programme be and the same is hereby adopted:—

First, That the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured by the first and second mortgages, and those due the Commonwealth, issued for the purchase of the Main Line of Public Works, and other indebtedness, be paid out of the proceeds of, or be retired by, bonds to be secured by a consolidated mortgage upon the whole, or such portion of the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with its equipment, and for such amount as the President and Board of Directors may determine, and the issue of the bonds secured thereby shall at no time exceed the capital stock, as the same may from time to time be increased.

Second. Dividends to be made semi-annually of *not exceeding* four per cent. from the net profits of the Company, payable in cash, free of United States and State taxes, and that a stock dividend of five per cent. based upon profits already earned, be declared at the regular dividend term in May next and thereafter, in addition to the semi-annual cash dividend, a stock dividend of five per cent. per annum be declared annually, if the net earnings of the Company will warrant the same.

Mr. John Hulme addressed the chair, just as the question was on the point of being put to the meeting, and in a long written speech protested earnestly against the general policy of the managers of the road, and particularly against the invasion of his rights as a stockholder which would result from the adoption of the resolutions under consideration. Mr. Hulme was interrupted at the beginning of his speech, but maintained his ground to the end.

Mr. Cuyler replied to Mr. Hulme, asserting that the latter had been a member of the Board of Directors which recommended the passage of the resolutions, and voted for their submission to the stockholders. (Immense applause.) The speaker could not account for this great change in Mr. Hulme's views.

Mr. Hulme denied the assertion, in a qualified way, stating that the increase in the stock, as proposed in the published call for the meeting, was never considered by the Board of which he was a member.

Mr. Cuyler responded that the very resolutions under consideration were the ones which Mr. Hulme had favored while a member of the Board. (Immense and long-continued applause.)

Mr. Cuyler then appealed to the stockholders to continue to repose in the men who had brought the road to its present splendid condition the confidence entrusted in them in the past. (Great applause.)

Mr. Cuyler further argued in favor of an increase in the capital of the Company, that it might keep pace with the progress of the Company, in the course of his agument paying a fine tribute to the energy and faithfulness of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, which was greeted with applause. Mr. Cuyler then read several documents relating to fast freight lines, from the records of the Company, showing how Mr. Hulme had, in 1863, 1865, and 1866, favored the very things he now opposed.

Mr. Hulme, in reply, stated that he favored these schemes, on the recommendation of the President, who stated that he believed them to be wrong in principle, but absolutely necessary to enable the road to compete with other roads. He argued that the times had changed since then, and a different policy was now now expedient.

Mr. Cuyler then adverted in strong terms to a malevolent pamphlet which was being distributed at the door, and from which Colonel Page obtained the facts alleged in his minority report. This pamphlet, Mr. Cuyler asserted, was printed and published by parties connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who were anything but friendly to the Pennsylvania Road.

He continued to advocate the cause of the fast freight lines, showing how their profits, in 1866, had been $500,000, while the company's freight business had regularly increased, as before, and they were further spared the outlay of capital in the purchase of the great number of cars owned by these freight lines.

The Mayor, after some further discussion, interrupted it, to state that the fast freight subject was not before the meeting.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. John M. Kennedy, who rebuked Mr. Hulme for making a speech at the wrong time. (Laughter.)

The resolutions under consideration were then adopted, almost unanimously.

The Secretary then read the act passed by the Legislature at its recent session, which authorizes the Company to issue additional stock to the amount of $15,000,000, and bonds to the same amount, thus increasing the entire capital of the Company to about $75,000,000 in all.

Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst then submitted a series of resolutions accepting and approving of the act of Assembly, and providing for the manner in which the stock and bonds were to be issued by the Directors.

A resolution of thanks to the officials of the Company was offered and adopted. Mr. Cuyler also submitted a resolution of thanks to Mayor McMichael for the manner in which he had presided, which was unanimously passed, Colonel Page suggesting that they resolve themselves into a mutual admiration society. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Hulme then offered a resolution instructing the Directors to give the six months' notice of the termination of all contracts for fast freight lines over the road, as required by their terms. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

At half-past 12 o'clock a recess of an hour was taken, Messrs. James Page, Alexander Derbyshire, and Solomon W. Roberts being appointed a committee of tellers to take the vote of the stockholders in detail.

[Further reports of these proceedings will be found in our later editions.]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Crozier Homicide.

At 4 o'clock yesterday the Sheriff made his return, and the competent number of jurors were obtained.

J. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, opened the case for the Commonwealth, and stated the facts to the jury.

Coroner Daniels testified that he held an inquest upon the body of the deceased.

Dr. Shapleigh testified, that he made a post-mortem examination, and discovered two wounds on the body—one four inches below the left arm-pit, and the other about one-third of an inch long, about five inches from the naval, penetrating the cavity of the abdomen. Death was caused by this wound.

Cross-examined—Persons sometimes die of a disease called peritonitis, without having been stabbed.

Henry Nichols testified that Crozier came to the house about 8 o'clock on the 25th of January, and asked for Annie, but was told that she was out; he went away; when he returned Annie came in and they had some words together, and he began beating her; the mother interfered, and ordered him out of the house; he ran at Annie, pulled a knife from his pocket, caught her in his arms, and stabbed her; when released she ran upstairs and fell on the bed.

The cross-examination revealed the fact that Annie was sober and Crozier was drunk. Two other witnesses substantiated Nichols' testimony. The Commonwealth here closed, and the court adjourned until this morning.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. Bull opened for the defense. He said the appearance of the jury satisfied him that there was no use of going into detail of what they intended to prove. They were sworn in this case, as in every other, to render a verdict according to the evidence of the witnesses, and not according to the statements of counsel. He now proposed to call his witnesses.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was then commenced.

Mrs. Susan Crozier sworn—I am the mother of the defendant; he is about 23 years of age; he has always lived with me; Mr. Minter's street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Lombard and Pine streets; I know nothing of my own knowledge of the transaction; my son has been in the war for two years and six months; he has been home for about two years; he was a hostler at the William Penn Hotel, on Market street, previous to entering the army; he was home about nine months; he was in that place when he enlisted; since he has been at home he has been doing anything he could get to do; he has not been in any steady employment in that time; I know that he was honorably discharged from the army; I have seen his discharge paper (paper shown and recognized). The paper was not allowed to be given to be given in evidence.

Witness resumed—I know a great many people who knew him previous to entering the army, but they have not seen him since he returned; he was always a very good child, but he will get excited; I have often seen him under the influence of liquor; I remember the day on which the occurrence took place; it was on a Saturday evening; he was arrested at Mrs. Minton's.

Rachel Chambers sworn—I know the defendant well; I didn't know the deceased; I remember the day on which the occurrence took place; I was not in the house at the time it occurred; I saw Crozier during that day between 4 and 5 in the afternoon in Little Pine street, now called Minter, between Seventh and Eighth; he was very drunk at that time; I didn't see him after that; I didn't see Annie Minton after the occurrence.

Theresa Thomas sworn—I know the defendant, and did know the deceased; I remember the day on which the affair took place; I was not at the house at the time; I saw deceased afterwards in Spafford street, between Seventh and Eighth; it was on Monday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock; she was up stairs in bed; I had a conversation with her; she said nothing about dying.

Dr. D. H. Agnew sworn.

The District Attorney objected to the doctor's testimony.

Mr. Bull said that he intended to prove that the deceased did not come to her death from the cause alleged.

Dr. Shapleigh testified she did.

Judge Brewster said the question to be decided was, "Is a penetrating wound in the abdomen necessarily fatal?"

Mr. Bull then asked the question—Would a cut wound, penetrating the abdomen and the intestines, necessarily produce death? A. No sir, not necessarily.

The disease called peritonitis is not necessarily fatal; it can be produced by a cold, a fever, or a wound in the body.

Cross-examined—I know of two cases that recovered when the intestine had been cut; it is not necessarily fatal by a mere cut; it is generally fatal, though.

Re-direct—A person with the intestines cut might live seven days.

Susan McCall sworn—I know the defendant; I knew deceased by sight; it was on Saturday that the affair occurred; I was not in the house at the time; I didn't see Crozier on that day; I saw him on Monday.

Emma Thomas sworn—I saw Crozier quite late on Saturday, the day after the affair occurred; it was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; I heard some one coming up stairs and I opened the door to see who it was; it was Crozier; he was very much in liquor; I spoke to him, but he couldn't talk much; he was acting as a drunken man—grabbing at the staircase; I have known him about two years.

Dr. Thomas George Morton sworn—I am one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital; without hæmorrhage, a knife penetrating the abdomen and cutting one of the intestines without anything coming out, would not necessarily prove fatal; persons have frequently recovered with proper treatment; a gunshot wound there is more fatal than a knife; I have known three cases of the former to recover.

G Henry Hutchinson sworn:—I have known defendant for four years; I was a chaplain in the 3d U. S. Colored Troops; he was in the regiment next to me.

Ellen Thomas sworn—I saw Annie Minton after she was cut, in the second-story room; I was the first one she spoke to; she said to me, "My God, look at the blood, Mrs. Thomas!" I put my hand to her left side, and I found it to be wet; it was warm; I got a light then; by this time she had sat down on a chair, near the bed, her head being down; she asked me would I please undress her as she was stabbed; I said "Where are you stabbed?" she replied, "In the stomach;" Mrs. Minton then came upstairs, and then Oscar came up; he shut the door; Mrs. Minton wanted to get out, but he stood at the door and would not let her out; he helped me to undress Annie; he sent and got a court plaster; he cut it and asked me to put it on; he tore his pocket-handkerchief in two, and asked me to bandage the wound; he then got a towel and washed the wound off; he got her in bed, and sat down and said to me, "Where was I when I stabbed Annie;" I said to him, "You ought to know;" he said there was I asked was because I lost the blade of my knife; I told him to go down and look for it; he did so; when I went down stairs for a basin of water he was sitting at the table, with the knife in his hand; I asked him if he found it; he said "Yes;" he was tinkering with a case-knife at his own; he stayed in the house all that night, all day Sunday, and Monday; he went after the doctor; Henry Nichols burst the door open when he came in. The defense here closed.

Mr. Dwight, for the Commonwealth, then recapitulated the evidence at length, and stated that the Commonwealth had proven, without doubt, that Annie Minton came to her death from a stab inflicted by Oscar J. Crozier.

The Commonwealth abandoning a conviction for murder in the first degree, but pressing for a conviction of murder in the second degree.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Paul vs. Paul. An action of divorce brought by the husband upon the ground of desertion on the part of the wife. Jury out.

Daniel Snyder vs. E. & A. B. Bertolett. A feigned issue to test the ownership of certain goods. Jury out

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—William W. Overman vs. George A. Richardson. An action to recover the difference between 90 cents per share of certain stocks, what they brought at auction, and $2·90 per share, the market price, with interest. Jury out.

Lucien Peyton vs. The North American Transit Insurance Company. An action to recover for services rendered as secretary. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Lukens vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Cottman vs. Cottman. An action of ejectment to determine the boundary of certain property. On trial.

RAILROADS IN PRUSSIA.—The number of miles of railway in course of construction in Prussia is nine hundred and twenty. The lines decided on but not yet commenced are about one thousand nine hundred and sixty miles more, and there is a similar length of lines in contemplation, but on which no final decision has been made. The sum required for the works in progress before the end of 1866 is estimated at about £12,000,000.

—The latest New York idea is a kitchen in the garret.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL SHERMAN.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have just issued their report in an immense volume, containing reports by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Pope, and other generals. The volume contains many documents never yet published, and among them the following letters:—

[Private.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4, 1864.—Dear Sherman:—The bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place. I now receive orders to report to Washington immediately in person, which indicates either a confirmation, or a likelihood of confirmation. I start in the morning to comply with the order, but I shall say very distinctly on my arrival there that I accept no appointment which will require me to make that city my headquarters. This, however, is not what I started out to write about. While I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least the confidence of the public, no one feels more than me how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill, of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupy a subordinate position under me. There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers. But what I want is to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success. How far your advice and suggestions have been of assistance you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as me. I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction. The word "you" I use in the plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day; but, starting in the morning, I do not know that I will find time just now.

Your friend, U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

[Private and confidential.]

NEAR MEMPHIS, March 10, 1864.—Dear General:—I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th. I will send a copy to General McPherson at once. You do yourself injustice and us too much honor, in assigning to us so large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever confessed to you, and will permit me to continue, as heretofore, to manifest it on all proper occasions. You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation. But if you continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest, and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions of human beings that will award to you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability. I repeat, you do General McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits, neither of us being near. At Fort Donelson, also, you illustrated your whole character. I was not near, and General McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you. Until you had won Donelson I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchical elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted the ray of light which I have followed since. I believe you are as brave, patriotic, and just as the great prototype, Washington; as unselfish, kind-hearted, and honest as a man should be; but your chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in a Saviour. This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your best preparations you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubts, no reserves; and, I tell you it was this that made us act with confidence. I knew, wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would come if alive. My only points of doubt were in your knowledge of grand strategy and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all these. Now, as to the future. Don't stay in Washington. Halleck is better qualified than you to stand the buffets of intrigue and policy. Come West. Take to yourself the whole Mississippi valley. Let us make it dead sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and Pacific shores will follow its destiny as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time and time's influences are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work. Even in the seceded States your word would now go further than a President's proclamation, or an act of Congress. For God's sake, and your country's sake, come out of Washington. I foretold to General Halleck, before he left Corinth, the inevitable result; and I now exhort you to come out West. Here lies the seat of the coming empire; and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work of Charleston, and Richmond, and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic.

Your sincere friend, W. T. SHERMAN, General Grant.

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

HOW IT IS TO BE DISPENSED—OFFICIAL PLAN OF OPERATIONS ANNOUNCED BY AN ASSOCIATE GENERAL AGENT SOUTH.

Mr. John E. Amos, Associate General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, office at Atlanta, Ga., publishes in the papers of that city of the 26th of April the following for general information:—

1. The direct aim of the Agent will be to encourage and aid common schools in the South; that is, schools established, supported, and superintended by the Southern people themselves. Apart from this leading object, the founding and maintenance of schools will not come within his plan.

2. Usually, appropriations in moderate amounts will be made where such schools are languishing, or are liable to be suspended, for want of the means of support. Similar aid, if necessary, will be given in places unsupplied with schools, whenever the citizens shall introduce them and undertake their support. All such aid, however, is to be regarded as temporary.

3. In selecting schools to be aided, or places to be supplied with them, those will be preferred in which the destitution is greatest and the number to be benefited largest.

4. Normal schools, or schools having normal departments, will receive particular attention. A small number of these, furnishing the most perfect modes of instruction, will be considered as more important than a larger number of an inferior character. Here, also, it is the purpose of the agent to aid others in their work, and not to assume the support of such schools.

5. Funds will not be paid in advance. Appropriations will be made only on the fulfilment of the conditions stipulated between the individual or corporation and general agent.

6. Funds will not be given to literary or to professional schools as such. Special arrangements may sometimes be made with these, for the purpose of encouraging the industrial arts, or for the education of teachers.

7. The agent will not identify his efforts with those of any other organization, by placing funds at the disposal of its managers; but in any connection he may hold with benevolent or religious societies, he will pursue his own specific object by such means and appliances as he shall select.

8. At present no agencies will be authorized, except a few, in which the services rendered will be gratuitous.

9. The agent will not, except in a few special, exceptional cases, have occasion to employ teachers. He can therefore aid such in obtaining places only by giving their names to school committees.

10. Applicants will make an estimate of what is actually necessary to meet their wants, and state concisely in what way and to what extent aid is desired.

11. Each application must be accompanied with recommendations from responsible persons.

12. Communications which require response by mail must be accompanied with postage. This rule is adopted because a perfect inundation of correspondence has been thrown on my hands by applicants who seem not to have thought of the propriety of forwarding postage.

13. Correspondence with gentlemen giving information as to points where the fund may be properly appropriated, or suggestions that will facilitate its proper disbursement, is desired, and will be duly appreciated.

The daily and weekly press throughout the South will please give this one insertion, and oblige, very respectfully, JOHN E. AMOS, Associate General Agent.

—The *Gazette du Wesser* states that all the gambling institutions of Germany are to be suppressed. This is brought about by Prussian influence.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, April 30—Noon.—Consols for money, 91¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 71½. Illinois Central, 76¾. Erie Railroad shares, 41.

FRANKFORT, April 30—Noon.—U. S. bonds, 76⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—Noon.—The cotton market is less firm. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Upland middlings, 12a12¼d. Orleans, 12¾d.

Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Corn 44s. and firm and scarce.

Provisions unchanged, except Lard, which has advanced to 50s.

Provisions unchanged.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Arrival Out of the Steamers Great Eastern, City of Boston, and Tripoli.

BREST, April 30.—The steamers Great Eastern, Captain Anderson, from New York on the 17th, arrived here late last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—The steamer City of Boston, from New York on the 20th instant, arrived here early this morning.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The steamer Tripoli, from New York on the 17th, has arrived.

Silence of the King of Prussia on the Luxembourg Question.

LONDON, April 30.—King William of Prussia has thus far been entirely silent on the subject of Luxembourg, which fact is causing considerable uneasiness in Paris.

Commercial Report of 2 o'Clock P. M.

FRANKFORT, April 30.—United States Five-twenties, 76⅜.

LONDON, April 30—2 P. M.—The Money Market is quiet and steady. Consols unchanged. Erie Railroad shares, 43⅜; Illinois Central, 76; United States Five-twenties, 71¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—2 P. M.—Since the opening, the cotton market has become easier, and a decline of ⅛ is noted. The sales are likely to fall short of the noon estimate. The following are the quotations at this hour:—Upland middlings, 11¾d.a12d.; Orleans middlings, 12¼d. The other markets are without change.

LONDON, April 30—2 P. M.—Sugar is firm, and quoted at 24s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

The European Peace Negotiations—Proposed Basis for Deliberation.

Our latest cable news relating to the peace negotiations informs us that the members of the proposed Conference will consist of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

The preliminaries supposed to be already agreed upon are as follows:—

First. France is not to enlarge her present boundaries.

Second. The fortifications of Luxembourg are to be evacuated and dismantled.

Third. The future political status of the Grand Duchy is to be determined by the Conference.

Fourth. The final decision of the Conference is to be guaranteed by all the Governments participating therein.

It will be seen from this that Napoleon does not abandon his purpose. Luxembourg dismantled is a practical gain to France. On the other hand, there is nothing to indicate that Prussia is to be hindered in the work of consolidation.

OUR WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

The Latest Presidential Reconstruction Views.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The latest bulletin as to Presidential Reconstruction views would place Mr. Johnson in direct hostility to the enemies of Reconstruction under the Congressional programme. It is stated to-day, by a distinguished Senator, that Mr. Johnson sincerely regrets that any of the Southern States have been so unwise as to attempt to restrain the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts by injunction. Nay, more, it is even said that so determined is the President to carry out the measures that even should injunctions issue from the Supreme Court he would disregard them. This is certainly a very remarkable exposition of Presidential views on this important subject; but it is vouched for by a very reliable Senator. The same Senator anticipates that by the meeting of Congress next December the Southern States will be ready for admission, and the great problem of reconstruction will be solved, or at least very near its solution.

The Assassination of President Lincoln—The Case of Surratt.

The statement I sent you last week, about the probability of John H. Surratt's trial not taking place at all, has occasioned a good deal of comment, and many people are anxious to know upon what authority it was made. I am not at liberty just yet to afford information on that point. There are some who doubt that there was any sufficient foundation for the statement, while others are quite bold in asserting that they knew it to be reliable. While I do not assert that there is no doubt of the intended abandonment of the trial, I may safely state that the authority on which my original despatch was based was such as to warrant its publication. The Government has had serious doubts as to the policy of attempting Surratt's trial—first, because his conviction by legal evidence is by no means sure; and, second, because it might lead to some unpleasant developments, among others that of the innocence of his mother of the terrible crime for which she suffered death. The idea of abandoning the trial is regarded as absurd by some wiseacres, because, forsooth, the accused is not under military control, but subject to the jurisdiction of the regular civil tribunals. These smart people say Surratt is in the hands of the Supreme Court, not the Administration; but in their immense wisdom they forget that United States District Attorneys are officers of the general Government, influenced by the wishes of their superiors, and that the Attorney-General has something to say in the matter. The Supreme Court has only to try the prisoner when he is brought up, and should a *nolle prosequi* be resorted to by Mr. Carrington, no one is to object but Surratt's counsel, who certainly would do nothing of the kind, but, on the contrary, gladly acquiesce. What, then, becomes of the absurdity of abandoning the trial should the Administration see fit? It is not easy to discover what are the intentions of the Administration on this or any other subject for a day. Thus, one day Mr. Johnson is said to be in favor of the Sharkey-Walker-Jenkins injunctions, and the next he is put down as against them.

Outrage in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—A special to the *Commercial*, from Seymour Ind., says that about two hundred men entered that town yesterday afternoon, and forcibly seized a negro named Mitchell, and took him to the woods and hung him. They also seized two white men, named Stewart, and threatened to hang them.

The cause of this violence was the robbery of a store in the northern part of that county, and in which these men were engaged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Stocks very strong. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 89¾; Canton, 44¾; Erie, 60¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 113¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¼; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 68⅞; New York Central, 98⅛; Illinois Central, 113⅝; Cumberland preferred, 31⅝; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 95½; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 111; do. of 1864, 108; do. of 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 107⅜; Ten-forties, 98⅞; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 9⅞; at sight, 10. Money 6 per cent. Gold 138¾.

MAY-DAY.

Its Observance in Ancient and Modern Times—The May-Day Sports of England, Scotland, France, and America—The May-Pole and the Queen of May.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Month of May

has not always been the fifth in order in the course of the year. The second in the old Alban calandar, the third in that of Romulus, it was not until Numa Pompilius again reconstructed the calendar that it gained the fifth position, which it still retains. Changes in its length have likewise transpired from time to time. In the Alban calendar it consisted of only twenty-two days; Romulus gave it thirty-one; Numa cut it down to thirty; and finally the odd day was restored by Julius Cæsar, and since his time it has remained undisturbed in this respect. By our Saxon ancestors the month passed under the euphonious name of *Tri-Milchi*, having reference to the fact that at this season of the year the grass was so well advanced that cows were able to give milk three times a day. Its common title of May is supposed to have been given it in honor of the *Majores* or *Maiores*, by which name the members of the original Senate of Rome were known; while June was so called out of compliment to the *Juniores*, or members of the inferior branch of the Roman legislature.

Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes which the month itself has undergone, from the earliest times

The First of May

has been observed by almost every civilized nation as a season of special rejoicing. It is then that the spring is fully enthroned, and with her magical zephyr wand has called into fresh life and beauty all the vitality of nature. Flowers are blooming—fruits are budding—grain is sprouting—the whole earth is clothed in her gayest attire. The birds of the air—the beasts of the forest and field—man himself, the autocrat of creation, yields to this balmy influence, and perforce is sprightlier and merrier than at any other season of the year. This feeling of rejuvenation first found expression in the *Floralia*, or Floral Games of Ancient Rome, which may be regarded as the

Origin of the May-Day Festivities,

although they commenced as early as the 28th of the preceding month. On the same day there seems likewise to have been kept by the barbarous Celtic popularions of Europe a grand festival; but it is doubtful if this was anything more than a mere coincidence, as the latter was in no way associated with flowers. It passed under the name of *Beltein*, and was characterized by the kindling of fires on the hilltops at night. Until a very recent period it is said that this festival, in a slightly modified form, was kept up by the peasantry of the Scottish Highlands, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.

The May-Day Poetry of England.

The poetry of a nation is the most perfect reflection of its customs and manners; and especially is this the case with reference to the sports and pastimes in which the common people vent their joy. And when the manifestation of joy is cut off, either voluntarily or involuntarily, by the resignation of all out-door festivities, lyric poetry, at least, must lose its devotees. It is for this reason that we need never look for the rise of a great Dunker lyric poet, while the richness and variety of this department of our own literature is the only token that is needed of the thorough heartiness with which our forefathers turned all the joys of their earthly lot to the best advantage. Taking up the earliest attempts at lyric poetry among the English, we therefore find in them frequent mention of the rejoicings at this auspicious season of the year. Thus, we find in the "Romance of King Alisaunder," which belongs to the first part of the fourteenth century, the following sprightly passages:—

"Mery time it is in May;
The foules syngeth her lay;
The knighties loveth the tornay;
Maydens so dauncen and thay play."

And here is another with a similar purport, the words *miry gale* meaning "pleasant melody":—

"In tyme of May, the nyghtyngale
In wode makith miry gale;
So doth the foules grete and smale,
Som on huile, som on dale."

Chaucer is full of quaint allusions to this period, especially in his translation of the "Romaunt of the Rose." In his "Court of Love" he introduces Robin Redbreast, as delivering the following tribute:—

"'Hail now,' quoth he, 'o fresh sason of May,
Our moneth glad that singen on the spray!
Hail to the floures red, and white, and blewe,
Which by their vertue maketh our lust newe?'"

In the same poem Chaucer thus recites the manner in which the birds, having concluded their devotions in honor of the month, go forth to gather flowers and branches, to be woven by them into garlands:—

"Thus sange they alle the service of the feste,
And that was done right early, to my dome;
And forth goeth al the court, both moste and leste,
To feche the floures freshe, and braunche, and blome;
And nam

as the sixteenth century it was still customary for the middle and lower classes to enter into it with that hearty earnestness which characterizes all popular English sports. Early in the morning the people would go forth for the purpose of collecting flowers and branches of the hawthorn, with which they would return as soon as the sun was rising in the east, the procession being accompanied by all conceivable tokens of rejoicing, including the music of horn and tabor. At a still earlier period the nobility, and at times even royalty itself, condescended to participate in these festivities. It is reported of the corporate authorities of London, that in the reign of Henry VIII they proceeded out into the high grounds of Kent, for the express purpose of bringing in the May, the playful dignitaries of the metropolis being met on Shooter's Hill by bluff Harry and his then Queen, Catharine of Arragon.

But it was not to be expected that the gloomy Puritans of a later day would regard such proceedings as other than unseemly. Hence the accounts of "Maying" which they have handed down to us, and which we must take with a due allowance for the unfriendly spirit of the chroniclers, represent the ceremony as being conducted in a very unbecoming manner. It is even asserted by them, that in the days of Queen Elizabeth the young people of both sexes started out a-Maying on the evening previous, and after remaining in the fields and woods all night, returned at day-break with branches of green and garlands of flowers. An old ballad, with which some stern moralist of Cromwell's time has evidently been tampering, is still to be heard in some of the rural parishes of Essex and Hertfordshire, commencing with the following stanzas:—

"Remember us poor Mayers all,
And thus we do begin
To lead our lives in righteousness,
Or else we die in sin.

"We have been rambling all this night,
And almost all this day,
And now returned back again,
We have brought you a branch of May."

In districts where this ballad is now sung on the first of May by the children, a doll dressed in white, and styled the "Lady of the May," takes a prominent part in the ceremonies, and is supposed to be a relic of those days when it was employed on such occasions as a representative of the Virgin Mary.

Another essential feature of the early May-day festivities of England was

The May-Pole,

with which every town and village of any pretensions was invariably and permanently furnished. Its customary height was equal to that of the mast of a vessel of a hundred tons. Upon this the merry people on May morning were accustomed to hang garlands of flowers, and then to dance around it almos. the entire day. When the May-pole happened to be lacking in any neighborhood, the people would select a tree of proper dimensions, which, having been divested of all its superfluous branches was carried in triumph to the spot selected for its future station, and there erected with due ceremony and rejoicings.

The parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, in London, received its name from the celebrated May-pole which, in early times, overshadowed its church spire. Stow relates that in his time this pole was erected "every year on May-day in the morning, in the midst of the street before the south door of the church, which shaft, when it was set on end, and fixed in the ground, was higher than the church steeple." During the remainder of the year the pole was hung over the doors of the houses in the neighborhood. This celebrated pole was destroyed in a Puritanical fit, as early as the third year of the reign of Edward VI, immediately after a sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, denunciatory of May games of all sorts. The indignant people of the parish "sawed it in pieces, everie man taking for his share as much as had layne over his doore and stall."

In one of the earliest representations of a May-pole, dating back to the time of Henry VIII, it is pictured as being planted in a grass-covered mound of earth, with the red-cross banner of St. George affixed, together with a white pinion or streamer forked at the end, and bearing for a motto the words—"A Merry May." The shaft of the pole is also ornamented with alternate spiral lines of yellow and black, which was frequently the case with the May-poles of those days. Sometimes the three colors—red, white, and blue—were used in decorating the pole, and access was had to the mound in which it was planted by several stone steps. The shaft was, likewise, at times set off with garlands arranged on hoops, with small gilded pendants hanging therefrom. In a Dutch picture, of the date of 1625, the pole is represented as being surmounted with a flower-pot, containing a small tree, and an array of variegated flags. Below this were garlands and pendants, as just described.

In early times the different parishes of London vied earnestly with each other to excel in the magnitude and decorations of their May-poles. But the institution was no less obnoxious to Puritan eyes than the ceremony of "bringing in the May," and consequently, when the Roundheads came into power, it was ordained by the Parliament of 1644 that "All and singular May-poles that are or shall be erected, shall be taken down," and so severe was the penalty attached to disobedience, that the command was universally obeyed.

With the restoration of the Stuarts the dominion of the May-pole was resumed for a brief period. The most celebrated of all these in London was then erected in the Strand, where it remained standing long after all the others had disappeared. This happened in the year 1661, when the tallest of all the old London May-poles, a stately cedar, 134 feet in height, was placed in the most conspicuous position in the Strand. It was carried to the spot with great rejoicings, amid the sound of music and the roll of drums, and to the accompaniment of flying flags. The pole was erected by a squad of seamen, detailed for the express purpose by the Duke of York; and among its decorations were three gilt crowns. In the year 1717, however, it had become so decayed by reason of its age that it was taken down, and the shaft was purchased by Sir Isaac Newton, and by him employed as a support to the great telescope, 124 feet in length, which the French astronomer Hugon had presented to the Royal Society.

So great have been the changes in the customs and manners of the English people during the past century and a half, that the May-pole has at last passed out of existence without the aid of legislation. In some remote country parishes, one is occasionally still seen standing; but even then it is perverted to the support of a weather-cock, or to some other equally ignoble use. The same fate has befallen it on the Continent, save in lonely and primitive districts, where the old May-pole festivities still maintain a foothold. This is especially the case in some sections of Bavaria.

The Queen of the May

was another element in the early English festivities of this season of the year. This has likewise become quite obsolete in England, although it still survives in France, and, in a modified form, in some sections of this country. In the olden time the part taken by this flower-crowned maid was such as to lead to the belief that the custom was a relic of the days of heathenism, the May-Queen being the successor of the goddess Flora; and the deference paid to the former an imitation of the pious devotion which was extended to the latter. In the days of the May-Queen's glory in England her floral majesty did not participate in the frivolities of her joyous subjects. With becoming dignity she sat, half covered with flowers, upon a flowery throne and beneath a flowery arbor, as a simple object of admiration to all the revellers about her. The only resemblance of this May-Day ceremony which now prevails in England, is the one above referred to, in connection with the ballad of the Mayers. In the rural districts of our own country, however, it is not an uncommon thing to encounter a party of young people, of both sexes, proceeding to some pleasant grove on the 1st of May, as on an ordinary picnic, and there performing a mock coronation of one of their number, of the gentler sex, who receives the title of Queen of May, and sits upon her mimic throne as long as she can restrain her inclination to engage in the more boisterous sports of the day. In some sections, a companion is even selected for her, and likewise crowned in tinsel ere he takes his place at her side.

The May-day Festivities of London,

in addition to those already enumerated, are somewhat peculiar. A procession by the chimney-sweeps is still a regular event of the occasion. A small band of men, in fantastic array, perambulate the streets, accompanied by a woman in gaudy attire, and a person who is concealed in a high frame of branches and flowers, with a flag unfurled from the top. This latter individual is known as "Jack-in-the-Green." Here and there in the course of their route, the whole party make a halt and engage in a dance, to the sound of fife and drum, and then call upon the bystanders for a few pennies as a reward for their violent exertions. But it is said that even this relic of the past is going out of date, and at the present day usually amounts to but little and attracts still less attention.

Until within the last fifty years, it was the custom of the milkmaids also to engage in a similar demonstration.

During the morning of the first of May, the dairy-women, in light, fantastic dress, and with their heads encased in weaths, would lead through the streets of London a milch cow, all garlanded with flowers, around which they danced to the music of the violin or clarionet. In former days, a male figure accompanied the milkmaids, the upper portion of his body being encased in a frame, attached to which were a number of silver dishes, surrounded by flowers. The legs of this curious figure were alone visible, and his efforts to join in the dance, hindered as he was, were the cause of great merriment on the part of the spectators. The silver articles, which constituted the most essential feature in their performance, were regularly loaned for the purpose, at so much per hour, by the pawnbrokers, and frequently one set would be called into requisition by several groups of milkmaids in the course of the day.

The May-Day Festivities of Scotland

are likewise peculiar, as far as they are still in vogue. They are generally confined to the simple ceremony, on the part of the young girls, of proceeding out of doors at an early hour in the day, for the purpose of washing their faces with dew. This curious custom is quite popular with the lassies of Edinburgh, the favorite spot for the ceremony being the romantic "Arthur's Seat." On a fine May morning, it is said that the hills and valleys surrounding the Scottish capital are thronged with merry troops of girls in search of the dew wherewith to bathe their rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes.

The Robin Hood Games

were a distinct set of sports which were intermingled with the regular May-day festivals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and were regarded with great favor in those times. As their name indicates, they were intended as a representation of the marvellous adventures of the legendary Robin Hood. The ceremonies took place in a large square which was fenced in with ropes, to avoid the presence of the crowd of spectators. When everything was ready, six young men entered the enclosure. They were attired in leather jerkins, their hands were bound up with garlands of ivy and hawthorn, and on their shoulders they carried axes in token of their woodcraft. Following them came six young village girls, in blue kirtles, their hands garlanded with primroses. These last led a sleek cow, whose horns were tipped with gold, while she was further ornamented with various-colored ribbons and flowers.

Then came six foresters, with hoods, tunics, and hose of green, each carrying a bugle, attached to a silken baldrick, which he sounded as he entered the open square. Next in order followed the personation of Robin Hood himself. His tunic was of a dazzling green, and fringed with gold; his hose and hood presented an intermixture of white and blue; on his head he bore a large wreath of rosebuds, in his hand a bow already bent, in his girdle an assortment of arrows, at his side a bugle-horn, a dagger, and a sword, all richly embossed with gold. The hero of the day was attended on one hand by "Little John," on the other by "Will Stukely," and in the rear by ten other of his doughty and reckless followers, all habited in green and provided with bows and an abundance of arrows.

Two maidens, in orange-colored kirtles, entered just after this concourse, strewing flowers as they went, and followed by "Mail Marian," arrayed in a watchet-colored tunic which reached to the ground. Two variegated bridesmaids supported the heroine, and after them came four more girls, attired in green, and ornamented with garlands of violets and cowslips. Then followed "Friar Tuck," with quartar-staff on shoulder; and "Truck, the Miller's son," with a long pole, having an inflated bladder attached to the end. Next came eight oxen, drawing the May-pole, and decorated with ribbons, scarf, and flowers of various hues, with tips of gold upon their horns. And then, bringing up the rear, was the "Hobby-Horse" and the "Dragon."

Just as the May-pole passed the barrier the foresters gave a trump upon their horns, and the attendant crowd of spectators set up a shout, which they zealously maintained until the cause of all this uproar had reached the precise spot on which it was to be permanently stationed. While the preparations for raising the pole were being made, the villagers were permitted to approach for the purpose of decorating it as their fancy prompted, and this being completed, the enclosure was cleared, and the May-pole elevated, amid the hearty shoutings of the spectators. Then the woodmen and the milkmaids danced about the pole, to the accompaniment of the bagpipes and tabor; after which the "Hobby-horse" and the "Dragon" performed their appropriate antics, "Truck, the Miller's Son," dancing around and about them, and casting handfuls of meal into the eyes of awestruck rustics, or battering them upon the heads with his inflated bladder. When the laughing crowd had obtained a surfeit of such ridiculous performances, "Robin Hood" and his archers engaged in a friendly rivalry with bow and arrow, the victor being crowned, as his reward, with a wreath of laurel and various-colored ribbons, while to the one who made the next best shot was given a garland of ivy.

Then the fantastic procession left the enclosure, and the villagers entered after them, to amuse themselves with dancing around the May-pole, according to the ordinary customs of the day.

These Robin-Hood games of the First of May were not restricted to England, but were equally popular in Scotland, more especially in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. Here they were interminglod with the performances of the "Queen of May" and the "Abbot of Unreason," or "Lord of Misrule." The Scots entered zealously into all these May-day festivities until the Reformation, when they were put an end to by a stringent act of Parliament.

The May-Day Festivities of France,

in many particulars, resemble those already described as pertaining to different sections of Great Britain. This was particularly the case with the enthronement of the May Queen, a ceremony which has not yet become obsolete in the former country. Previous to the Revolution it was also the custom to celebrate the return of May with a contest for the golden violet, between the successors of Abelard and William of Guienne. These exhibitions originated at Toulouse, in the year 1324, when all the Troubadours of Provence assembled there and contested for prizes in political compositions. So much profit resulted to the good people of Toulouse, by reason of the immense throngs of spectators, that the *Jeux Floraux*, as they were styled, were, for a long time, conducted at their expense. In 1540, a wealthy lady of rank bequeathed the greater part of her fortune for continuing them, by providing different prizes, in the shape of flowers in gold and silver, of varying design and value; and in 1694 Louis XIV himself gave them the encouragement of his countenance, by causing an academy of forty members, in imitation of the *Académie Française*, to be elected, to superintend the contest and decide upon the distribution of the rewards.

LETTER LEFT BY A SUICIDE.

An old man who committed suicide near Rock Island, Illinois, a few days since, left the following letter:—

MINERSVILLE, April 12.—This is to certify that I, John Pattison, do solemnly declare that I am going to leave this cruel and wicked company, and that both I and my old dog are going together—God and men all forgive me—and when we are both gone, I want Thomas Sackfield to have my box and all I have, and the people to bury me and my old dog together in one hole, on the top of the bluff, between them two trees opposite the store. I want God and all to forgive me. This is my last request. Put a board over me and my old dog with this inscription:—

Poor old Jack, here he lies:
Nobody laughs, nor nobody cries;
Where he's gone, and how he rares,
Nobody knows, nor nobody cares.

Please to comply with my request. The old woman and her cruel family is the cause of all. I ask pardon of every one, and I forgive all.

JOHN PATTISON,
Minersville, Henry County.

Claims of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A Washington despatch says:—"The Commission organized under the treaty of 1863, for the final settlement of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, claims against the United States, will soon have all the evidence before them. Alexander S. Johnson is the Commissioner on the part of the United States. John Rose is the Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and Benjamin R. Curtis is the umpire; Judge C. C. Day, of Montreal, and Judge Edward Lander, a brother of the lamented General Lander, are the counsel for Great Britain, and have finished taking evidence in support of their claims. General Cushing, who has for some months past been assisted by C. C. Beaman, formerly of Boston, has taken a great amount of evidence in behalf of the United States, and some few witnesses remain to be examined. The object of the examination of witnesses is to show what was the value of certain buildings and posts of the two companies on the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, which came under the jurisdiction of the United States in 1846. Admiral Wilkes, who visited this region in 1841 and 1842, the various officers of the Northwest Boundary Commission, and the officers of the Pacific Railroad Surveys, have contributed their knowledge, and it has been the aim of the counsel of the United States to bring before the Commissioners everything which can help them to form a correct judgment in the case. Mr. Mactavist, who for a long time has been connected with the Hudson Bay Company's service, and who is at present a chief factor of the Company, has just been examined here—his cross-examination occupying a month. The entire evidence will make two thousand printed pages, and is somewhat conflicting, which will make the task of the Commissioners a difficult one, and the final awards may have to be made by Judge Curtis as umpire."

The Freedmen's National Monument to Abraham Lincoln.

In 1865 a poor colored woman proposed that the people should erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln, and as her own contribution offered $5. In a short time about $25,000 were subscribed, and a commission appointed to take charge of the fund. In the meantime Harriet G. Hosmer, hearing of the plan, sent from Italy a plaster cast of a monument to this country, and the design was accepted by the commission. We have seen a photograph of the model—a temple within which a statue of the dead President rests upon a sarcophagus; upon four columns are four statues, representing various conditions of the negro—in chains, upon the slave mart, as guide to Union troops, and as freeman and soldier. Four mourning Victories, with trumpets reversed, surround the temple, and upon the cornice are inscribed the concluding words of the Emancipation Proclamation:—"And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God." Frederick Douglass is President of the Freedmen's Monument Association, which contemplates the erection of a marble monument after this design, in the Capitol grounds at Washington, to be sixty feet high, with the bas-relief and figures in bronze. The estimated cost is $250,000. Colored people especially are invited to contribute to the fund, which will no doubt be well sustained by all who love the memory of Abraham Lincoln. William Wells Brown is the general agent.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S LECTURE.
"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"
in aid of the Monument Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, at NATIONAL HALL. Governor Geary will preside. Tickets Fifty Cents, for sale at the Hall and the usual places.
Tickets, which were sold for March 28, will be received. 4 23thstu3t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2458 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors,
4 25 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.
The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.
The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 10 tuthstm1 M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867, at 12 M.
4 11 th s tu 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J. April 26, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.
4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. FRONT street, at 4 P. M.
4 24 7t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

A PERMANENT TONIC.—EVERY one at times feels the necessity of something to tone up the system, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. At such times let every one, instead of taking alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, reinvigorate his debilitated system by the natural tonic elements of the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

or Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, which vitalizes and enriches the blood by supplying it with its Life Element, Iron.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reactions, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an iron constitution.

WM. C. STERLING, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says:—"Since taking the Peruvian Syrup I feel better, my strength is improved, my bowels are regular, my appetite first rate.
"There is an old physician in this city (older than I am) who has been in the drug business for forty years, who has used the Syrup for three months, and gives it as his decided opinion that it is the best Alterative Tonic Medicine he ever knew."

For Dyspepsia, Debility, and Female Weaknesses, the Peruvian Syrup is a specific. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.
We are constantly hearing favorable reports from those who have tried this remedy. Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, of this city, and living at No. 6 Locust street, afflicted with a felon on the finger, was recently induced to make a trial of the Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain, which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy but this proved unavailing. Those who have tried it once are satisfied of its merits, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.
—*Fall River News.* 1 28 4 29 2t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—AT A Meeting of the Directors of the Cambria Iron Company, held on April 19, 1867,
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of State tax, on the Capital Stock thereof, was declared, payable at the Office of the Company,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET,
on and after the 1st of May proximo, to Stockholders of record at the close of this day, or their legal representatives.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 19, 1867. 4 20 stuth3t*

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD WAY, N. Y.
4 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN BLACK SILKS,
NOVELTIES IN CLOAKINGS,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS,
AT
M'ELROY'S
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,
4 2 tuths1 ABOVE MARKET.

AT RETAIL.
POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
4 6 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.
CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.
Elegant Silk and Cloth
SACQUES, CIRCLES, ETC.,
Plain and Trimmed,
READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.
For quality, fit, and style, the stock is second to none, while the prices are moderate.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.
BOYS' SPRING SUITS,
STYLISH GARIBALDIS,
CASSIMERE SUITS,
LINEN SUITS.
Good stock of good-fitting well-made GARMENTS for good class custom.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
Fine assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, by the yard or piece. [1 2 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE,
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents.
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
2 29 tj NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality all-wool Delaines.
Black all-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18¾c.
WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, from 50c. up to $1·12½ a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50 up to $2·50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and $1.
Colored Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Just opened, one case ⅞ wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
One case nearly yard wide, 16c.
The above are better goods than have been sold at those prices since 1861. 10 23

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1,
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS
On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m
Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.
OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF LINENS FOR PANTS, JACKETS, COATS, ETC., IS NOW OPEN.
WHITE LINEN DRILLS.
COLORED LINEN DRILLS.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, FLAX COLORED.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, WHITE GROUNDS.
LINEN DUCKS, VARIOUS COLORS.
HEAVY WHITE LINEN DUCKS.
BUFF COLORED LINEN DUCKS.
BLOUSE LINENS, VARIOUS COLORS.
PRINTED LINENS, NEAT PATTERNS.
Our assortment includes all kinds of LINENS suitable for Gents' and Boys' Summer Wear.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
THE LINEN STORE,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

TO THE LADIES.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF
WHITE GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,
Together with a choice assortment of
COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY.
ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 24 9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!
NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.
IN FACT,
THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.
"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [8 16 3mSp

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 12c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE [8 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Cargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

WANTS.
$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25. —Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE,
at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President Eretz in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting—

The House Agent reported the total number in the Almshouse on Saturday, the 27th instant, to be 2930; same time last year, 3026; decrease, 96. Number admitted within the last two weeks, 203; number of birth-, deaths, discharged, eloped, etc., 311; number of persons granted lodgings, 149; number of persons granted meals, 384.

The Steward reported having collected $443·01 as house receipts, and the Out-door Agent $608·08 for support cases.

There were 136 lumps of butter received at the house, the same having been taken by the various clerks as under weight, the gross weight of which was 127 pounds.

The Treasurer reported having paid into the treasury of the city $2261·05.

The Board then went into an election to fill a vacancy in the Medical Board, and after twenty-five unsuccessful ballots, the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

The Steward's requisition was then read, and granted, after which the Board adjourned.

SEVERELY BURNED.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named David Pickel, while working at a puddling furnace at Verree & Mitchell's rolling mill, on Delaware avenue, near Poplar street, had his face severely burned by an explosion of gas. It is supposed he will lose the sight of both eyes. He was removed to an infirmary in the ambulance belonging to the Good Intent Engine Company.

THE NEW CITY LOAN.—The ordinance creating a loan of $1,800,000, to pay deficiencies of 1866 and previous years, for the purchase of the Lansdown Estate for a House of Correction, and to pay the increase in the school teachers' salaries, has been approved by the Mayor, and is now a law.

PAVING STREETS. — The following-named streets will soon be paved at the expense of property owners:—Gaul street, from Huntingdon to Norris streets; Aramingo street, from Sepviva to Gaul street; Letterly street, from Coral to Emerald streets and Jones street, westward from Twentieth street. The streets, when paved, are to be kept in order for three years by the contractors.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A special meeting of Councils was held last evening, President Benjamin F. Archer in the chair.

A petition was received from a number of property owners on Market street, requesting Councils to require the construction of a brick culvert four feet in diameter along said street, from the east side of Front street westward to the river Delaware, and provide for inlets at the east side of Front street, and an outlet at some point between Market and Plum streets. Referred to the Committee on Ordinance, with instructions to prepare an ordinance.

Mr. Knight (North Ward) offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, according to law, to appraise damages, if any, that may result from the opening of Delaware street, running south from Market street.

Mr. Lee (Middle Ward) amended by inserting the names of the Committee appointed to appraise the damages resulting from the opening of Front street. The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Hood (South Ward) offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be, and are hereby instructed to advertise for proposals to a loan authorized by the Ordnance Committee, entitled "An ordinance for borrowing the sum of $30,000," in accordance with the act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to authorize the City Councils of the City of Camden to raise by loan a sum not exceeding $20,000 for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a new school House in the Middle Ward of the said City of Camden," approved March 13, 1866, and a supplement to said act authorizing the said City Councils to raise an additional sum of $10,000, approved A. D. 1867. Agreed to.

Also the following:—

Resolved, That the petition of A. W. Marclay, on behalf of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, be referred to a special committee of three.

The President appointed Messrs. Hood, Moulton, and Merriwether as the committee.

[This petition was presented at the last meeting of Councils, and refers to the abandonment of Bridge avenue, below Second street, by the city as a public thoroughfare.]

HEARING.—Pat Callahan and John Toby, who were arrested for riot on Sunday, the particulars of which were given in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, had a hearing before Mayor Cox yesterday afternoon. Callahan was committed in default of $5000 bail and Toby in $2000 bail. Frederick Munter and John Flanigan have been arrested, charged with being implicated in the affair. They were each held in $500 bail for their appearance at Court.

ACCIDENT.—Purnel Tatem, a breaksman in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, met with an accident last evening. At Burlington the locomotive was making a "flying drill," and he fell off the platform and underneath the cars. Several of them passed over him, nearly cutting off his leg just below the knee. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

STOLE A HORSE.—John Devlin was arrested by Constable Hawkins for stealing a horse from Barbara Cramps' fishery, below Gloucester. He drove the horse to this city, and left it in charge of a boy, and then went over to Philadelphia. The Constable laid in wait for him, and when he returned secured him. He was lodged in Woodbury jail.

STOLE SOME ROPE.—Abner Wallace was arrested yesterday by Constable Hawkins for purloining about $45 worth of lines, ropes, etc., from a vessel lying at Parson & Smith's wharf. Justice Cassidy required him to enter bonds in the sum of $500 to answer.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low ure Steam Heati Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

No. 1182 MARKET Street.

8 30

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, No. 268 N. SECOND Street.

11 17 stuth6m

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give per fect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·00 MOON RISES....2·05
SUN SETS....6·55 HIGH WATER....10·26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 11
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	April 13
Concordia	Liverpool	Boston	April 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	April 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	April 13
America	Southampton	New York	April 16
Malta	Liverpool	New York	April 16
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	April 17
Fulton	Havre	New York	April 17
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 20
Persia	Liverpool	New York	April 20
C of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	April 24
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
China	Liverpool	Boston	April 27
C of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 27

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 1
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	May 1
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 2
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 4
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Cumbria	New York	Hamburg	May 4
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Medway	New York	Antwerp	May 4
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	May 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	May 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	May 1
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 1
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	May 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 2
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	May 3
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 4
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 9
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr C. Pettingill, Allen, Kingston, Ja., Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr Fannie K. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Chelsea, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, do.

Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, do.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Caleb Stetson, Robinson, Braintree, do.

Schr J. Paine, Rich, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.

Schr M. and L. Reed, Steelman, Boston, do.

Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, do.

Schr Nellie C. Paine, Doane, Portland, Rommell & Hunter.

Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, Roxbury, do.

Schr E. H. Wilson, Mull, Providence, do.

Schr Triumph, Chester, Fairhaven, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.

Schr M. A. Gahan Call, Boston. W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Salem do.

Schr M. Price, Garrison, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Francis, Packard, Portsmouth, do.

Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Oneida, Davis, Boston, Tyler & Co.

Schr H. E. Dodge, Fremont, Salem, Preston Coal Co.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, Portsmouth, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Mariel, Gilpatrick, Saco, J. G. & G. S. Reppller.

Schr M. Haley, Haley, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.

Schr Marian, Robinson, Hudson, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr Jesse Hart 2d, Pierson, Salisbury, do.

Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, do.

Schr Sarah E. Jones, Fish, Boston, Captain.

Schr Kadosh, Travis, Washington, Captain.

Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Olive, Foss, from Boston

Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, 4 days from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Hudson, Tinker, 20 days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Schr R. J. Capron, Adams, 5 days from Snow Hill, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 8 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilkes, from Nantucket.

Schr Mariel, Gilpatrick, from Biddeford.

Schr H. E. Dodge, Fremont, from Providence.

Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Providence.

Schr E. M. Kimble, Parsons, from Providence.

Schr Triumph, Chester, from Providence.

Schr Oneida, Davis, from Bristol.

Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, from Salem.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, from Salem.

Schr S. E. Jones, Fish, from New Bedford.

Schr Frances, Packard, from New Bedford.

Schr L. and L. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr M. Milnes, Burdge, from Boston.

Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston.

Schr M. Haley, Haley, from Boston.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Boston.

Schr C. Stetson, Robinson, from Boston.

Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.

Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Boston.

Schr H. H. Weeks Hickman, from Boston.

Schr M. A. Gahan, Call, from Boston.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque W. Van Name, Cook, from Messina.

Brig O. C. Clary, from Cardenas.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, hence, at Norfolk 27th inst.

Barque Annie Ada, Cann, hence, at Genoa 12th inst.

Barque Bessie North, Foye, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 12th inst.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, hence, at Ponce 12th inst., and remained 14th.

Brig Premier, Crowell, hence, via Barbados, at Ponce 14th inst., for Philadelphia.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Raims, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst.

Brig A. C. Titcomb, Titcomb, from Genoa for Philadelphia, at Gibraltar 14th inst.

Brig H. Houston, French, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 18th inst.

Brig Hiawatha, Newman, hence, at Newburyport 26th inst.

Schr S. Jones, Stokes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 26th inst.

Schr I. F. Wheeler, Dyer, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 18th inst.

Schr Artist, Petro, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 28th inst.

Schr Vrale, Mason, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 26th inst.

Schr D. E. Wolf, Dole, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst.

Schr Glenwood, Dickerson, hence, at Providence 27th inst.

Schr M. E. Long, Hardy, hence, at Charleston 27th instant.

Schr Gen. Grant, hence, at Norfolk 27th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 27th instant.

Schr S. and M. D. Scull, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

The American ship President Fillmore (before reported by cable), Luce, from Glasgow for New York, with pig iron, foundered in lat. 44 30 N., lon. 54 W. The crew were taken off by the barque Syrian Star, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Portland for London. Part of crew were transferred to the Maria Scammell, which vessel landed them at Falmouth, E., 15th inst.

Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Captain Watts, cleared at Savannah on the 20th inst. for Liverpool, with 2750 bales upland and 559 bales Sea Island cotton. The total weight of uplands is 1,264,119 pounds, valued at $329,604·58; total weigh. of Sea Island, 177,869 pounds, valued at $81,038·82; total weight of cotton, 1,441,985 pounds, the total value of which is $410,643 20.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Five Fathom Bank Lightvessel has resumed her station off the Capes of the Delaware.

May 30, 1867.

By a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, a new Lighthouse District, the Thirteenth District, has been established, having its headquarters at Astoria, Oregon, and Commodore Watson, U. S. N., has been appointed Inspector thereof, and will leave in the Pacific mail steamship from New York on the 1st of May to assume the duties of that position.

The present Twelfth Lighthouse District, on the Pacific coast, will be divided into two districts at the 41st parallel of latitude, calling the southernmost district the Twelfth, and the northernmost district the Thirteenth.

Mariners are informed that the necessary illuminating apparatus—fourth order lens, fixed—has been sent out to re-establish a light at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and it is expected that the light will be exhibited on or about the 1st of June next. The temporary light is designed to be used during the progress of the work on the new first-order tower at that place. This notice is issued that mariners may be on the look out for the temporary light at about the date herein specified.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1867.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, PILES,

BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH,

CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES,

And other similar troubles ome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1·00
Quarts in bottle....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.... $10·00

Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $6

Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved....$8·50
" " ....9·00
" Fine Chased....10·00
" " ....11·00
" Very fine and rich....12·00
" Superior Chased and Medallion....13·00
" Very Elegant Medallion....15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [6 14 4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 **NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.**

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 13 **SOLID SILVER-WARE**

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.

CAROLINE RICHINGS.....DIRECTRESS

SECOND NIGHT OF THE TROUPE.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 30,

LA SONNAMBULA.

With Campbell, Castle, Arnold, Miss C. Richings, Mrs. Arnold, and Mrs. Boudinot in the cast.

Wednesday—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Thursday—FRA DIAVOLO.

Friday (Benefit of A. S. PENNOYER)—CROWN DIAMONDS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, CROWN DIAMONDS MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING AND DURING THE WEEK, will be produced an entire new play,

AFTER MANY DAYS;

OR, AN INVENTOR'S DREAM.

The management take great pleasure in presenting this piece (which has been in preparation for several months) to the public. It will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, among which may be named

A BEAUTIFUL SEA PANORAMA, WITH REAL PLEASURE YACHTS,

A TERRIFIC STORM AND SHIPWRECK,

AN ELEGANT CONSERVATORY SCENE, set in a completeness of style hitherto UNATTEMPTED ON ANY STAGE,

AND AN ENGLISH COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

NEW DECORATIONS AND PROPERTIES,

NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

The Play, in five acts, entitled

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Barbara Drake....Miss Josie Orton
Abel Drake....Mr. F. Lawler
And the strength of the Company.

PREPARATORY

"THE MOTHER AND CHILD."

BARBARA'S VOW:—"Abel Drake, if you ever come back home, come ye rich or come ye poor, sick or in health, I tell thee now, over the dead body of our child, I will never own thee as my husband."

Act I—"AN INVENTOR'S DREAM."

Act II—"THE MAN WITH THE MACHINE."

Act III—"THE PLEASURE EXCURSION."

THE PLEASURE YACHT IN DANGER.

THE WRECK.

LIGHTHOUSE AND PIER.

Act IV—"LITTLE ELSIE'S GRAVE."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Seats secured six evenings in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

SECOND NIGHT OF MRS. F. W. LANDER, formerly MISS J. M. DAVENPORT.

The management has the pleasure of announcing an engagement with this great Artiste, conceded by the public and the press the FIRST ACTRESS OF THE DAY.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 30, MRS. F. W. LANDER for the last time in her unrivalled impersonation of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, in the celebrated Tragic Play entitled ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK OF LADY DON.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, PEGGY GREEN.

Peggy Green (with songs)....LADY DON

Concluding with the famous Burlesque, KENILWORTH.

Earl of Leicester....LADY DON

Introducing "Good-bye, Sweetheart."

Amy Robsart....Miss Blanche Grey

Queen Elizabeth....Mr. Craig

FRIDAY, LAST BENEFIT OF LADY DON.

In rehearsal—PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA. Also A DANGEROUS GAME. 4 29 3t

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,

Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.

Admittance, 25 cents.

Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES,

NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,

From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 13 tf

Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE

EVERY EVENING,

GRAND CORPS DE BALLET COMIQUE PANTOMIMI ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.

"THE FAMILY RESORT"

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock 8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, a MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1251 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

CONCERT HALL, Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.

This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.

4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P.O., or at the Hall.

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE.

EMPRESS

INVISIBLE TRAIL

SKIRT.

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.

3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS. No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning,

May 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a desirable sale. [4 27 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

May 2, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

100 PIECES ITALIANS AND SATIN DE CHINE

including all grades of 27 to 42 inch, of a celebrated make.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on the morning of sale. [4 26 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 3, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 27 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 6, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 30 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, JR., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

GRAND SALE OF FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES, ELEGANT CLOCKS, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, CLASSICAL VASES, ETC. ETC.

The importation of Messrs. Vitti Bros. (late Vitto Vitti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and will comprise—

FRENCH BRONZES.

Pastoral Muse, Nymph at the Fountain, Tiger and Panther, Pascal and Sevigne Gean Gonjon, Paul Veronese, Flora, Hunters and Fishers, Paul and Virginia, Lesbia and Aspasia, Philippe Augustus, etc.

Elegant 21-day clocks and candelabras of various designs. The clocks are warranted the best of French movements.

ITALIAN STONE VASES.

Fine carved Etruscan vases, agate Roman urns with relievos, Castellina Hebe vases, Mescirobbs, copied from ancient originals; card-receivers, tripodas, etc., all of exquisite and chaste designs.

TERRA COTTA AND FRENCH CHINA.

Elegant mantel sets of vases, in imitation of the great Sevres china; finely decorated Rocaglia vases; historical figures and bouquet holders, etc.

The collection will be ready for examination two days previous to sale. [4 27 4t

LAST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON. HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,

Comprising in part the entire recent importation of A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.

B. SCOTT, JR., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9, at ½ before 8 o'clock, the entire recent importation of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, comprising about 275 really highest class Modern Paintings, together with a number of American productions, making in all one of the best collections ever offered in this country. Among the artists represented are—

FOREIGN:		
Theo. Gerard,	Troyon,	David Col,
Roffiaen,	L. Robbe,	Cons. Delkert,
H. Savry,	Ver Hoeven Ball,	C. J. de Voget,
J. Ruyten,	Boogaerdt,	F. Kruseman,
A. Van Hamme,	Veyrasset,	De Vos,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Loon,	Von Seben,
F. Musin,	W. Verschuur,	Stroebel,
De-la-Haye,	L. Lampe,	Maes,
Serrure,	Vaarman,	J. Le Bret,
L. Julliard,	Van Sevendonck,	C. Wanters,
Jas. E. Meadows.	E. Verboeckhoven,	and others.

AMERICAN:

E. Moran,	E. D. Lewis,	T. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	Milne Ramsey,	J. R. Lambdin,
G. W. Nicholson,	H. C. Bispham,	T. Butler,
J. Fulkner,	H. Helmick,	J. Walker,
	and others.	

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, with catalogues, until 10 o'clock P. M., and continue until evening of sale.

The attractive character and high class of the Paintings render this sale well worthy the attention of collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers. [4 27 10t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale in West Philadelphia.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.,

On Wednesday Morning,

May 1, at 10 o'clock, on Thirty-sixth street, west side, second house north of Chesnut street, will be sold the furniture of a family removing from the city, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, walnut parlor and chamber furniture, beds and mattresses; dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc.

The furniture was all purchased new in October last. Catalogues at the auction store. [4 27 3t

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.

We would respectfully call attention to the peremptory closing sale of Sheffield Plated Goods, received direct from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, the manufacturers, Sheffield, England, to take place at THOS. BIRCH & SON'S Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street,

On Thursday morning.

May 2, at 10 o'clock, embracing the newest styles tea and coffee services, water kettles, cake baskets, fruit dishes, wine sets, breakfast and dinner castors, biscuit caddies, pickle stands, soup tureens, entree dishes, ovai and round trays, etc. etc.

Also, a magnificent assortment of ivory balanced-handle table and tea knives, plated dinner and tea forks, all varieties and patterns, cases cutlery, etc., being the best ever offered at public sale in this country. [4 26 5t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIAN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and nailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1867.

Legislative Corruption.

THE following communication, in reference to the ground recently taken by us in regard to the corruption in the State Legislature and its remedy, contains a good deal that is true, as well as a misconception of the steps necessary to remove the evil:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

We are now having our annual newspaper attacks upon a defunct Legislature. Judging from the past, it is safe to predict that in three or four weeks the whole excitement will be over, and in the coming autumn the men who are now denounced as corrupt will be returned to Harrisburg without serious opposition from the people or the press. During the next session of the Legislature these men will, if required, pass eighteen hundred private bills, for all which they will be well paid, and next spring the papers will give them the usual "blowing up," and then subside for twelve months. This is said in no captious spirit, but simply because it is true. Last spring we had in substance the same lamentations over a corrupt Legislature, and yet, when the same corrupt men were renominated, not a paper (so far as the writer knows) took ground, even timidly, against them.

It is much better to throttle scoundrels who are about to rob you, than to send paper bullets after them as they run away with their plunder. It is no easy matter to break up the corrupt political combinations that now exist. But it can be done, and the first step is to secure the hearty, continuous, and bold co-operation of the press. The very moment that the papers of this city will open their batteries upon bad men of either party who are nominated, in articles as fearlessly written as the article in to-day's New York *Tribune*, on "Legislative Villany," rest assured that half the work is done. The press very properly controls public opinion upon questions of public import.

No political convention can be called together, even in these degenerate times, that would be so reckless as to put in nomination for any office a man whose nomination, for reasons stated, was generally opposed by our city papers. Thousands of us who in politics agree in nothing, except our desire to see an able and pure body of men in our legislative chambers, have been for years anxiously waiting for "the day to break, and there is solid ground" to fear that we shall die without the sight.

It is, indeed, true that the popular indignation which follows the close of a legislative session almost entirely disappears before the next election, and that those who are most indignant in April against bribery and corruption, vote in October for the return of the men who have at least tolerated iniquity, if not participated in it. Our correspondent grows positively indignant over such fickleness, and throws all the blame on the newspapers. If, however, he would think for a moment, we doubt if he would hold the editors of the city to blame. What alternative is presented to the journals of Philadelphia, when we see two of the political parties nominate two candidates, each of whom is equally objectionable? Between two political charlatans, the purity of either of whom we would not trust, what choice is left but to support the one who professes correct political principles? The papers can object to a man, and point out the evil of sending him to Harrisburg. They cannot nominate a good man, and if they venture to name one whom they consider fitted for the position, it is at once ascribed to personal favoritism, if not corruption. The responsibility does not rest with the papers—it is with the people—the people who are indignant at the course of the journals, and who throw all the blame on them, when really it rests entirely on those who complain. Our correspondent says that he, with thousands of others, is waiting the day of political purity, and asks us when it will arrive. We return the question, and ask the same of him and those who think like him. The reformation will commence just when the honest voters go to the primary elections and fight the fight there. It is at the delegate elections that the battle is decided. It is there the candidates are selected. Let the gentlemen who desire reform attend these meetings, and defeat the objectionable candidate, and put a good man in his place. It must be a very bad man whom we must go outside of the party to defeat. The contest for purity must, if possible, be fought within the party lines. There have been few instances where the citizens of a party are so disgusted at the nomination as to elect the opponent. It is at the delegate elections that the reformation must commence; and until the people take the matter in hand, the only thing the papers can do is to point out the evils and continue to advise the remedy. This we will continue to do, but we cannot expect success until the dissatisfied cease to complain and begin in good faith to apply the remedy.

Colored Emigrants to Liberia.

IT is some time since we heard of the colonization plan which some ten years since was exciting so much attention. Another solution to the vexed question of what we should do with the negro race has been worked out by the stern course of events. We see that it is sound policy to receive the blacks as citizens, and make them become pillars of the State, rather than drive them to a foreign shore. To such, however, as desire to find a home in Liberia, among their own people, we can see no objection to the gratification of their desires.

The company of colored soldiers that left Philadelphia in December last to settle in Liberia, reached their new home pleasantly by the Edith Rose. Charles A. Harrell, formerly of Elkton, Md., writes thus:—

"I am very happy to say that words cannot describe the good and kind treatment of the people and the kind welcome of the Government and the President. Monrovia is a fast-growing city. As for the land of Liberia, in regard to fertility, it is *the best I have ever seen*. Vegetables are growing the whole year round. All the company are in good spirits. Tell my friends in Philadelphia that if they wish to procure a good home, as a free gift, Africa is the only place for them. We now reside at Bexley right on the Finley road to Geas Mountain. Finley is very highly spoken of as the most healthy and best region in Liberia."

A new company of colored soldiers, "Lincoln Company, No. 2," is now forming in this city, with the intention of leaving on the 1st of May. The leader was for two years in a colored regiment, sharing in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Nashville.

JOHN BULL HOAXED.—As an instance of the inability of an Englishman to comprehend a joke, which peculiarity Sidney Smith said only belonged to a Scotchman, we notice in the late London papers an article treating seriously what is reported to be the maiden effort of Mr. Morrissey in Congress. They take for a genuine oration the burlesque speech invented by Mr. David Scattergood, of this city, and originally published in "Our Supper Table Series," and from thence copied into some of the New York papers as a genuine oration, and base thereon forebodings of the result of Americanizing Parliament. Their summary of the speech is very funny. Copying the sentences of our "Series Editor" as being veritably so, they go on to say:—

"Mr. Morrissey has been making a most extraordinary display of himself in the American Congress. As fast as any deputy spoke the pugilist interrupted him with some coarse professional slang. The House got excited and angry, whereupon this worthy declared he wouldn't be 'handed over to any cuss in the House,' and appealed to the Speaker to prevent him from being 'crowded to the ropes' in that manner. He said he did not care for any rules of the House, but he would send up to the Speaker the last number of *Bell's Life*, with the rules of the P. R., which he hoped the Clerk would read, as also the full score of the 'mill' between the Staleybridge Infant and the Brummagem Chicken. This was too much even for Congress, and the drunken blackguard was carried off by the Sergeant-at-Arms."

A Practical versus a Political Opinion.

IT is but a day or two since our Democratic contemporary had an editorial complaining of General Sickles' recent order abolishing imprisonment for debt, and prescribing certain necessary regulations concerning civil affairs in his district. How the people to be be affected by this order regard it may be seen from the following extract from the Greenville *Enterprise*. It says:—

"The admirable and beneficent regulations established by General Sickles will do him lasting honor. Instead of using his high powers to oppress, he is using them for the protection and peace of the people. He is doing what the Legislature of South Carolina refused to do. He shows far more respect for the suffering and distress of the country than the majority of the public men of this State, who, contrary to manifest justice and right, wilfully continued the heathenish law of imprisonment for debt in all cases."

AN UNEXPECTED AID.—Grave apprehension has been expressed in certain quarters of the Republican party, lest the blandishments of the Democracy should secure the negro vote in favor of the supporters of the President. To all who feel anxious we have good news. The President is about to start on a tour throughout the Southern States. It is anticipated that he will harangue the people along the route. Such a course will bring back to the fold any of the blacks who feel inclined to wander, and will make a unit of the Republican party in the South, the same as it did of the same party in the North last summer. As soon as the news is confirmed, all anxiety may be laid to rest. The President will save the orators of the North the necessity of canvassing the late Rebel section.

LOUISIANA.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN—REMOVAL OF A LIEUTENANT OF POLICE—EXHUMING THE BODIES OF UNION SOLDIERS, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24.—The following order was issued this afternoon. General Sheridan requested that any citizen having cause of complaint against any person not properly conducting the registry report the same at headquarters. Lieutenant Thomas N. Boylan having been reported by three or four respectable persons, charged with misrepresenting facts and intimidating the freedmen at the Registry office, and the said charges being proved by the evidence of the freedmen themselves, the General issued the following order discharging him from the police force:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIVISION, NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1867.—Thomas N. Boylan, Aide to the Chief of Police, having, on the 15th inst., intimidated freedmen by making false representations to them, thereby obstructing the law by causing them to leave the vicinity of the registering office in the First District of the city, is hereby discharged from the police force of the city of New Orleans from 12 o'clock M. to-day.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
Signed—G. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

The bodies of Union soldiers which were interred during the war in Cypress Grove Cemetery No. 2, on the outskirts of the city, are being removed for final interment to the battle-field of Chalmette. In the Cypress Grove Cemetery the remains of over five thousand soldiers were interred. Some of the graves were never marked: others were numbered with headboards, the number corresponding to names on the hospital register. Some of these boards are decayed, while others have been lost. The bodies were placed in pine or cypress coffins and buried about two feet below the surface. Even at that depth the bodies were submerged in water.

MEXICO.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT OF MAXIMILIAN TO CUT HIS WAY OUT OF QUERETARO—LATEST NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ.

The following additional news from Mexico was brought by the United States gunboat Tanoma, which arrived at Galveston on the 22d inst., from Tampico April 17.

A despatch had been received in Tampico from Juarez, dated April 13, which stated that Maximilian and the garrison at Queretaro had about that time attempted to cut their way out, but were badly repulsed. The Emperor, it is believed, will surely be bagged.

The Tanoma's news from Vera Cruz reports that place invested by the Liberals with five thousand troops, commanded by Mendez, on the south, and two thousand on the north under La Vega. All access to the city was cut off, and provisions scarce inside. The last beef had been killed, and meat sold at a dollar a pound. The Liberals had driven off a herd of five hundred sheep and goats, and starvation was imminent. The city was being shelled.

BOKHARIAN PILGRIMS.—Seventeen deputies from Bokhara and the neighboring countries arrived at Moscow on the 17th of March. They were dressed in bright-colored silk or velvet cloaks, colored shirts and trousers, and embroidered caps on their shaven heads. Those who have performed the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina wear white turbans. Their principal drink is tea, and their food, which is prepared by their own cooks, consists chiefly of rice and raisins. They smoke a great deal of tobacco, and sometimes opium.

A NEW PROPHECY.—Dr. Cumming has published in London another prophetic book, called "The Last Woe," in which he says that the Jews are to be converted as a nation, and the Papacy is to be extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868. The time is short.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, April 30, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held; 107⅞ was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 111 for 1862 5-20s; 109½ for 6s of 1881; 99 for 10-40s; and 105¼@106 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were firmer; the new issue sold largely at from 102@102¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51¾@51⅞, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, no change; Minehill at 56½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56¾, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28¼, a slight decline; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 13¼ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 107½ for Fourth National; 104 for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 155 for Philadelphia; 136¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 110 for Tradesmen's; 68½ for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53¾, no change; 21¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 38½ for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 5 6¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M. 136; 12 M., 135½; 1 P. M., 135¼, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—To-morrow the Government will commence the payment of about twenty-four millions of gold interest on the public debt. Nearly one-third of this amount is due to foreign holders. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company will also pay semi-annual interest on its mortgage loans.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.			
$200 City 6s, New	102	200 sh Reading	s10. 51⅝
$400 do. New	102	200 do	s30. 51⅝
$400 do. New	102	1000 do	is30. 51⅝
$4000 do. New	102¼	100 do	b30. 51¾
$1000 do. New	102¼	200 do	b30. 51¾
$4000 do. New	102¼	10 sh Penna R	58
$100 do. New	102	8 do	58
$1000 do. New	102¼	16 do	58
$1000 do. New	c.102¼	20 sh Leh N	53⅝
$500 do. New	102	15 do	s5. 53⅝
$5000 Leh 6s '84	89½	100 sh Cata Prf	28¼
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99½	100 do	b30. 28¼
$2000 do	99¾	100 do	b30. 28¼
1100 sh St Nich Cl	⅝6	200 sh Keyst'e Zinc	1⅜
10 sh Minehill	56¾	1000 do	s60. 1⅜
10 sh Leh V R	56¾	1000 do	s60. 1⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¾@110¼; do, 1862, 110¾@111½; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, new, 107½@107¾; do 5s, 10-40s, 98¾@99; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106¼; do., June, 105½@105¾; do., July, 105½@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118¾@118¾; do., July, 1864, 118¾@118; do., Aug. 1864, 117½@118¼; do., October, 1864, 116¼@117¼; do., December, 1864, 115¼@116¼; do., May, 1865, 113¼@113¾; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112¼; do., September, 1865, 111½@111¾; October 1865, 111¼@111½. Gold, 135¼@135¾. Silver, 130@131½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 30.—There is a steady home consumptive inquiry for Flour, but no demand for shipment. Holders, in consequence of the meagreness of the receipts and stocks, are firm in their views. The sales foot up 1600 barrels, mostly Northwestern extra family, at $13@14·50; the latter rate for choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $13@15; California at $16·50@17; St. Louis at $17@17·50; extras at $10@11·25; superfine at $9@10. Rye Flour is selling in a small way, at $8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The stock of prime Wheat is very light, and this is the only description for which there is much inquiry. Sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·30; 500 bushels California at $3·40; 1500 bushels do. on private terms; and 500 bushels No. 1 spring, on secret terms. Rye commands $1·06@1·70 ⅌ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Oats are lower; sales of 4500 bushels Pennsylvania at 74@75c.

Nothing of importance doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The "contraband article" is scarce, and sells at $1·60@1·70 ⅌ gallon.

—It is proposed to start a penny weekly paper in London, in the interest of the Low Church party, to be called the *Christian*.

—George Gilfillan is about to publish a poem in nine books, entitled "Night." If Mr. Gilfillan is a poet, he has certainly kept very dark about it.

—W. M. Rossetti has in the press a volume of "Essays on Art," the art in question being mostly modern.

—The April number of the *Westminster Review* contains a paper on "Mr. Swinburne's Poetry."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....63 | 2 P. M.....66

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Erichetta, Ruca, Gibraltar, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Cora, Roberts, Liverpool, N. S., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. G. Farr, Maloy, Providence, Penn Gas Co.
Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr J. G. Campbell, Neal, Washington, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson & Co.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Cook, from Messina, via Gibraltar 30 days, with fruit, etc., to L. Jeanes & Co. 16th inst., lat. 36 22 N., lon. 52 W., spoke schr Emolen, from Palermo for New York, and supplied her with provisions; she was 28 days out.

Brig Castilian, Hardenbrook, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to George Helmuth.

Schr Thomas Holcombe, Godfrey, 17 days from Matanzas, with sugar to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, 7 days from Savannah, with railroad iron to captain.

Schr Sea Queen, Guptill, 10 days from Eastport, with mdse. to A. E. Souder & Co.

Schr M. Knight, Bush, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, 5 days from New Haven, in ballast to captain.

Schr William Wallace, Scull, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with linseed to Barclay & Barclay.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 12 days from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 1 day from Laurel, with grain to Moore & Wheatley.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 28—8 P. M.—Ship Wolfville, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B.; barque B. Rogers, do. for Cork; brig Suwannee, for Aspinwall, went to sea 27th inst. Ship Nonpareil, for Liverpool, went to sea to-day.

The Five Fathom Lightship, in tow of tug America, from Norfolk, arrived at the Breakwater to-day, and after receiving her moorings was towed to her station.

Wind SE. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig J. M. Eames, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Trenton Norwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst.

Schr Rippling Wave, Gross, for Philadelphia, sailed from Baker's landing 27th inst.

Schrs I. Rich, Crowell, S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan; H. Little, Godfrey; S. J. Bright, Shaw; J. Ponder, Hudson; and J. Satterthwaite, Long, hence, at Boston 28th instant.

Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst.

Schr Star, Crowell, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Schrs G. O. Morris, Artis, and T. J. Trafton, Talpey, hence, at Portsmouth 25th inst.

Schrs F. Nickerson, Kelly, and A. Pitman, Lombard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson, and Benj. Strong, Brown, hence, at Providence 28th inst.

Schr C. Watson, Watson, from Northport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs American Eagle, McFarland, from Calais, and S. Tuttle, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th inst.

Schrs E. Doron, Jarvis, Mindoro, Higgins; and Boston, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Arrived, steamship Malta, McMickan, from Liverpool.

Steamship City of Cork, Manning, from Liverpool.

Steamship Iowa, Craig, from Glasgow.

Ship W. Miles, Hills, from Liverpool.

Barque Amaranth, Wuhrmann, from Hong Kong.

Barque Meteor, Mason, from Cardiff.

A WOMAN'S SPEECH.—An English journal says:—"Lady orators have become so inseparably associated in people's minds with efforts at the suppression of the other sex, and assertions of the right to wear trousers, that, as a general rule, no one has a greater appreciation for female eloquence than he has for curtain lectures. Of quite another sort, however, was Mrs. Stirling's speech, returning thanks for the ladies at the dinner of the Dramatic and Equestrian Sick Fund Association. There was nothing masculine in her eloquence. It was a woman's appeal in aid of old age and suffering, and we are sure that the charity of few who heard it took the dreaded form of Sydney Smith's gentleman, "who was willing enough to do the good Samaritan without the oil and twopence."

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison announced that an expedition for the exploration of the unknown interior of Greenland was ready. It is to be conducted by Mr. Edward Whymper, of Alpine celebrity, and Mr. Robert Brown, an accomplished naturalist and explorer of the Rocky Mountain slopes, whence he has recently returned after an absence of nearly four years. Mr. Brown has already twice visited the Arctic regions. The expedition was to leave Copenhagen about the 8th of April. The cost is wholly defrayed by private subscription.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1p

NATATORIUM
And Physical Institute,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM
For Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
"Mens sana in corpore sano."
The SWIMMING DEPARTMENT will reopen May 1.
On Tuesday, the 30th, and on Wednesday May 1st (from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. each day), the patrons, their friends, and the public, are respectfully invited to an inspection. 4 29 3t4p

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY at Bordentown, on the 27th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
EDWIN A. STEVENS,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY,
BENJAMIN FISH,
ASHBEL WELCH,
JOHN L. MCKNIGHT,
SAMUEL WELSH.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. GATZMER was elected President; RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer; and SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary. 1t

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, etc., taught thoroughly and practically at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. No vacations.

NEARLY READY.—The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND COUNTING-HOUSE MANUAL, containing the best and most rapid methods of calculation; forms of the various papers used in business, accompanied by explanations, useful commercial tables, and much valuable business information, indispensable to merchants, business men, book-keepers, clerks, and to teachers and students of book-keeping.
4 15 stuth6t4p S. R. CRITTENDEN & CO.

252 NORTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
OFFICE SECRETARY THIRD CORPS UNION, April, 1867.
The annual meeting and election for Officers and Directors of the THIRD CORPS UNION will be held at the TRENTON HOUSE, Trenton, New Jersey, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon.
4 29 6t EDWARD L. WELLING, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

THE BOWELS ARE THE WASTE pipes of the system. When they are obstructed the whole vital economy is deranged. If nature fails in her duty, restore them to an active, healthy, vigorous condition by the use of TARRANTS EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. This can always be done. [4 30 tuths4trp
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms.
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuth14p

READ! READ!
THE
WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
WHAT IS IT?
It is a neat White Shield for the breast, prettier than linen, intended to be worn over your undershirt, and which, when soiled, may be quickly restored to its original purity by a wet towel or sponge. It will save you time; will save you trouble, save money, vexation and toil.
FOR SALE
AT THE
FURNISHING STORES.
WITH A
WATER-PROOF
SHIRT FRONT,
AND A FEW UNDERSHIRTS,
YOU MAY GO
To Paris and back without a White Shirt.
You will never have a rumpled bosom;
You will always preserve a clean appearance;
You may travel without annoyance;
Without your trunk full of dirty shirts;
You need not stop to wash up.
THUS, TOO,
You will save in hotel bills;
Save in cost of Shirts;
Save in washing;
Save in labor;
Save in soap;
Save in coal;
Save too
The vexation and confusion consequent in the weekly preparation of your linen and preserve the temper of your wife.
MANUFACTORY:
No. 44 South THIRD St.,
4 23 stuth12t SECOND STORY.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO OR RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
Are prepared with a full and FRESH STOCK OF
Fine and Staple Groceries,
TO FILL ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY,
Packing neatly and securely, and delivering free of charge to any of the Depots or Express offices or delivering in West Philadelphia, Roxborough, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill.
All goods warranted of the finest quality, and sold at lowest cash prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuth3mrp

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
3 23tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
HOSIERY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 6 tuths

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 29 3m

BEDDING PLANTS OF THE FINEST description and greatest variety, at
BUIST'S NURSERIES,
SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY ROAD.
Catalogues supplied upon application at Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street. 4 27 3t

STOLEN, FROM No. 619 WALNUT STREET, No. 8 Twenty printed pamphlets of evidence in the suit of Hubbell vs. The United States, about Explosive Shells, Court of Claims' Case. Inform at above office.
Waste Paper Dealers please notice. 4 23 3t

READ! READ!
SILK AND LINEN
SUMMER POPLINS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
2 ADDITIONAL CASES
OF
SILK AND LINEN POPLINS.
THE PRICES STILL THE SAME AS THE PREVIOUS ONES. [4 26 fstu3trp

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite especial attention to his superior assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SPRING UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO TO HIS
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.
The Cut, Material, Finish, and Workmanship cannot be surpassed by any in the market. [1 22 rp

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers !!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
[3 19 3mrp

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [3 7 thstu]

FINE CHEESE.
Swiss Gruyere, Rochefort,
English Stilton, Imitation Stilton,
English Dairy, Pine Apple,
Round Dutch, Sap Sago.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 Corner EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

TO MY PATRONS.
The report circulating in various newspapers, that I purpose relinquishing my profession, or engaging in other pursuits, IS WITHOUT SHADOW OF FOUNDATION.
O. S. HUBBELL, APOTHECARY,
4 27 6t4p*] No. 1416 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—COLD BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 1f

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANED in the
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

W. H. DESKS. 11TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEN GOOD Driving Horses, twelve Carriages of different descriptions, Double and Single Harness, etc., one great running Horse, say cannot be beat in running, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., in CHELTEN Avenue, near Main street, Germantown. [4 27 3t*] MARKLEY & NICHOLS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—A case was investigated this noon, before Commissioner Smith, of an alleged perpetration of frauds, W. H. Maguire, the proprietor of the distillery in question, and six others implicated, were arrested and held to appear. The main evidence was the following:—

Mr James Brooks, Special Agent of the Treasury Department was sworn, and testified that on Friday evening last, the distillery of W. H. Maguire, situated in Front street near Dickerson, was seized. He had visited these premises, and was induced to do so again on account of information being received of a fraud being perpetrated against the revenue; when visiting I noticed a pile of lumber against a stone wall; on taking this lumber away, a board was found underneath, which proved part of the floor, and was nicely fitted; lifting it up I discovered that the soil underneath was saturated with some manner of liquid; I took up two handsful, smelt it, and found it to be whisky; I also examined the stone wall, which was found to be newly plastered with that wet soil; this I removed, and found a large stone, w. ich was made apparently to be removed, and I also found the wall hollow; getting a pine chip, I pushed out a correspondling stone on the other side; knowing that there was a rectifying establishment next door, I was convinced that there was an intended fraud.

William Henry Herr was sworn—I am a machinist, reside at 1611 Swayne street; I am employed at this establishment of Maguire's as engineer; the end of February I went there; it was then a new establishment; I saw the cistern room open at night and whisky drawn from these cisterns and put in barrels at the back of the building; Leon Reinstrum, Walter Maguire, Manual Leeman, Gabriel Baum, Charles Akroyd, Lewis Keefer, and Andrew Seibler and others were engaged in this operation; I saw this every night while I was employed, with few exceptions; the building was always locked up at night when it was done I know that there was a place where liquor was passed through into the rectifying establishment; Seibler told me it was passed through by means of a hose; one night they had run eighteen barrels through it; he said tout Keefer had made the arrangement; I was discharged in about three weeks, and about eight or ten days thereafter I made complaint to Mr. Brooks. Some other parties were examined, but they substantiated the facts as to the transferring of whisky to the rectifying establishment.

Commissioner Smith, after the conclusion of the evidence, bound Reinstrum, Seibler, Akroyd, Keefer, Baum, and Leeman, each in $5000, and Mr. Walter Maguire in $6000 bail to answer at Court.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

$10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per ct. bonds	$99
$4000 Huntingdon and Broad Top consolidated 7 per cent. bonds	53⅜
Seven $500 7 per cent. bonds Towanda Coal Co.	79½
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$15
500 shares McElrath Oil Co.	1½ cts.
800 shares Upper Island Oil Co.	½ cts.
500 shares Junction Oil Co.	1⅛ cts.
100 shares North American Transit Co.	$20
12 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities	$165
500 shares Oil Run Petroleum Co.	21 cts.
500 shares Great Western Oil Co.	27½ cts.
13 shares West Philadelphia Railroad Co.	71 cts.
3 share Philadelph a Athenæum, paid up to 1868	$9
3 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	$105
1 share Point Breeze Park	$122⅝
5 shares Watson Petroleum Company	30 cts.

BANK STREET, No. 11—Five-story fire-proof Store, extending through to Strawberry street $41,000

MARKET STREET, Nos. 1716 and 1718—Hotel known as the Henderson House $29,900

JOHNSON STREET—Germantown Residence and Stable $10,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, near Manayunk—Valuable Mills, Stone Quarries, Tenant Houses, etc. ..... $10,500—$9900

VINE STREET, No. 2006—Genteel Dwelling $5075

PINE STREET, No. 431—Large and Valuable Residence $7550

FIFTH STREET, No. 406—below Pine, Store and Dwelling $3350

WAYNE STREET, Germantown—3 Frame Dwellings ..... $13 00—$1775

CHESNUT STREET, Nos. 2207 and 2209—2 Dwellings and large Lot $4000

LOCUST STREET, No. 708—Modern Residence $1900

CRAWFORD COUNTY — Coal Oil Lands, Machinery, etc. $25

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Ohio—Coal Oil Lands $500

SERGEANT STREET, No. 1014—Brick Dwelling $2600

CHERRY STREET, No. 622—Brick Dwelling $2600

SHIPPEN STREET, No. 1816—Brick Dwelling $1675

1 share Mercantile Library $10

A DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT ROCKLAND—PAPER MILLS DESTROYED—LOSS OVER $200,000—INSURANCE ABOUT $100,000.—This morning the well-known firm of Jessup & Moore, proprietors of the large wholesale paper warehouse on Sixth, above Market, received a telegram to the effect that their very extensive paper mills at Rockland had been totally destroyed by fire last night. These mills were the largest in that section of the country, being a number of brick and stone buildings, with the usual complement of wooden sheds, etc. They were in full operation when destroyed. A large stock of goods was on hand. Four sets of powerful machinery were used, and from seventy-five to one hundred hands were kept busily engaged at work turning out paper of all kinds at the rate of eight tons per day. The estimated value of the mill property is over $200,000. The insurance will slightly exceed $100,000, and represents many companies in our own city. How the fire originated remains a mystery, and all statements are mere speculation until the cause of the conflagration be investigated. The telegram, which was received about 4 o'clock this morning, states that nothing but the blackened walls remain. Messrs. Jessup & Moore, in connection with the mill property burned, have in full running operation large pulp works at Manayunk.

HEARINGS BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SERGEANT.—Joseph Malatesta had a final hearing before United States Commissioner Sergeant this morning. He proved that there was no intention to defraud, and produced his tax receipt, which rendered satisfaction to all parties interested, and the case was dismissed.

A man by the name of Borbidge, keeping a public house at the northwest corner of Third and Lombard streets, had a hearing before the same Commissioner on the charge with selling liquor without license. Officer Brown stated he had called at the place kept by Borbidge and asked for his license, and he (Borbidge) replied that he had none; that he had searched the records of the First District, and Borbidge's name did not appear on them. Mr. Borbidge said he had paid tax on the former place of business, and produced a receipt. He also stated that he had asked one of the assessors when it would be necessary for him to pay again, and was informed that he would be notified. The case was postponed till to-morrow.

WE COPY the following meritorious notice from the Muscatine *Courier*, Iowa, which we endorse:—

SPORTSMAN'S DEPOT.—Our sporting men often inquire of us where such and such an article can be obtained. We are are gratified that we are able this morning to give them all the information on this subject they may desire. At 409 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, is the tip-top sportsman's depot of Westcott & George (successors Philip Wilson & Co.) They manufacture and import fine double guns, rifles, and pistols, cricket, archery, and fishing tackle, croquet and base-ball implements, dumb bells, Indian clubs, quoits, and all articles known to the sporting world for out and in-door exercises. Dealers will also find it to their interest to order from this firm. They are adepts in the business, and know what they have on haud to be good. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. See their advertisement.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—This morning, a man by the name of Shinner lodged a complaint with Alderman Butler against Captain Baker, charging him with assault and battery. It appears the mate of a schooner lying above Vine street had set Shinner to watch some pig-iron, and while he was fulfilling that duty the Captain came on board in a state of intoxication, and knocked Shinner down, and kicked him in the breast. The Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of Baker.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We would call special attention to the sale advertised by M. Thomas & Sons, elsewhere, of valuable real estate, comprising eight valuable and eligible properties, and also valuable city property. The sale takes place on Tuesday, the 28th of May, without reserve, and we feel impelled to call the attention of capitalists to this great

A VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Michael Brennin, John McCarty, Michael McCarty, and Cornelius Kernly were taken into custody yesterday, for perpetrating a most foul and dastardly assault on a lady and gentleman. It seems that the latter were walking out Summer street, below the Hestonville road, on Sunday afternoon, when they were suddenly beset by these rowdies, and violently beaten. The lady and gentlemen both were roughly handled. No cause was given for this conduct. Alderman Allen held them to answer at a further investigation.

STEALING SHOES.—John Devine, yesterday afternoon, with a dejected mein, tattered clothes, and beggarly appearance, stepped into a house at Seventeenth and Brown streets, and asked for bread to eat and clothes to wear. The good lady took compassion on him, and was about to get him something needful, when he snatched a pair of shoes and made off. Officer Shilling arrested, and Alderman Hutchinson committed him to appear at Court.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station to-day, J. G. Crawford had a further hearing. He is charged with attempting to swindle several parties out of large amounts by representing that he had shipped them goods to sell on commission, and also with forging the name of a captain to a bill of lading. He was held in $5000 bail to appear at Court.

ANOTHER ONE CAUGHT.—Charles Roberts, who, with sundry other persons, were engaged in stealing metal from Sheppard's boat yard, on Beach street, above Shackamaxon, some time ago, was arrested last night and committed by Alderman Cloud for a further hearing.

PRESS CLUB MEETING.—The regular meeting of this Club will be held to-morrow afternoon, at No. 515 Chesnut street. Among the other exercises and business of the meeting, an essay on "The Mission of the Press" will be read by Francis Wells.

IDLERS AND DRUNKARDS.—Between 11 o'clock yesterday morning and 5 this A. M., the Second District police arrested about twenty disorderly characters and drunkards in the vicinity of Sixth and Seventh and Bedford streets.

NOT HONEST.—Julia Scott, colored, was last night arrested at Pleasant avenue, for stealing two petticoats from a lady with whom she lately resided, at Eighth and Bedford streets. Alderman Swift committed her.

STEALING OYSTERS.—John Mitchell was committed by Alderman Pancoast for stealing one hundred bivalves from a dealer therein at the corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets, last evening.

MAY BALL.—The annual May Ball of Professor Asher takes place to-morrow evening at Musical Fund Hall. A splendid time is expected.

WE ARE SELLING

Men's all-wool Cass. Bus. Coats as low as			$5 00
" " "	Pants	"	3 00
" " "	Vests	"	2 00
" " "	Whole Suits	"	$10 00
" Better	"	Coats for	6 00
" "	"	Pants "	3 50
" "	"	Vests "	2 50
" "	"	Whole Suits for	$12 00
" "	"	Coats "	8 00
" "	"	Pants "	4 00
" "	"	Vests "	3 00
" "	"	Whole Suits "	$15 00

The garments we are rapidly selling at above-named prices are all good, well made, and serviceable, well adapted to business or ordinary wear. *The prices are less than half those for which same goods have been sold.*

Advancing from these, we have all grades up to the finest French and English fabrics, which are sold at proportionately low prices, are surpassed by none in style or fit, and made with especial care—the small quantity of clothing manufactured generally this season having given us an unusually good chance for selecting our workmen from the best in the city. *Our goods have all been purchased for cash from manufacturers and importers at far less than cost, which enables us to sell at the low prices named.*

Boys' Department.

We are selling

Boys' all-wool Cassimere Coats as low as			$3 00
" " "		Pants "	2 00
" " "		Whole Suit "	$5 00
" Better	"	Coat for	4 00
" "	"	Pants "	3 00
" " "		Whole Suit "	$7 00

And all finer grades at prices equally low—made and trimmed in the best manner from a choice selection of suitable fabrics. *Our Boys' goods are all on the first floor, nearest the front, convenient for ladies.*

We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, occupied exclusively by ourselves, and filled with the largest stock and most complete assortment in the city.

We guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

NOTE.—*We have recently renovated and refitted our establishment, and introduced a vastly increased amount of light by a new process, the effect of which is well worth seeing.*

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS—FIRE IN SPRING STREET, NEW YORK.—At about quarter-past 9 o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered on the fifth story of the new six-story building, No. 75 and 77 Spring street, corner of Crosby street, occupied by Warren, Ward & Co., dealers in cabinet furniture. The Insurance patrol were quickly at the premises, and by the application of the contents of a ten-gallon can of a Patent Fire Extinguisher, the flames were put out, thus preventing the necessity of a stream of water. The fire, it seems, commenced on a workbench among a lot of oily rags, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The damage done to the building amounts to about $50, and a damage to the stock of about $50. Insurance on building $50,000, and stock $40,000, in the Continental, Empire City, and other Companies.—*From N. Y. Herald, April 27, 1867.*

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WE WELCOME to our columns again our old friend Dr. Humphreys and his Specific Homœopathic Remedies. We have known the Dr. for many years, and know him as a conscientious Christian gentleman and an accomplished physician. We have used his Specifics ourselves, and they are used extensively among our friends, and are free to say that they are all that they claim to be—invaluable Family Medicines. All who have the pleasure of Dr. H.'s acquaintance know that he would offer nothing to the public unless it was fully up to the standard of recommendation.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

DEPOT, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

SALE OF ELEGANT IMPORTED ARTICLES.—Mr. B. Scott, Jr., sells at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, a large collection of elegant French bronze groups, figures, vases, candelabras, twenty-one day clocks, alabaster ornaments and vases, terra cotta figures, etc. etc., all the special importation of the well-known firm of Messrs. Viti Brothers. The assortment is now arranged for examination, and is well worthy of attention. The sale will also be continued at 7½ o'clock to-morrow evening.

WITH the return of Spring it is the usual custom to replenish the wardrobe with goods suitable for the season. Gentlemen are recommended to call on Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 North Eighth street, for Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Suspenders, and everything in that line.

FIGURES WILL NOT LIE, and the statistics of the sales of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" during the last two years show that it has attained a popularity never reached by any of the French, English, or German perfumes previous to their exclusion from the country under the present tariff.—*Hartford Times.*

TO GENTLEMEN.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have a fine assortment of Gentlemen and Youths' Latest Styles of Hats, and are prepared to suit all tastes.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

ALL WE ASK is a fair comparison in quality and prices. We will sell nothing but reliable goods, and at low prices.
RITCHIE & WOELPPER,
No. 27 North Eighth street,
Butts' old stand.

BEDDING OF BEST QUALITY
And at lowest prices.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street,
Formerly No. 9 S. Seventh street.

THE COLD SNAP.—Ever since the purchase of Russian America we have been chilled by cold weather. One other purchase is needed to counteract it. That is a purchase of a suit of suitable clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Imperial, all sizes down to carte de visite, made by skilful artists. B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes copied successfully.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Ladies' Under Vests, in great variety, from late auction sales, commencing at 60 cents for Gauze Merinoes, which cost double that to import.
RITCHIE & WOELPPER,
No. 27 North Eighth street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
S. LASH & CO.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Ffiler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

TO LADIES.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have all the novelties in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats.

HUNKEY DOREY AND BLACK CROOK.

Hunkey Dorey Tie.	McIntire & Brother.
Hunkey Dorey Tie.	McIntire & Brother.
Hunkey Dorey Tie.	McIntire & Brother.

No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BOUSTEAD.—On First-day morning, the 28th instant, SARAH, widow of James Boustead, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Canby, No. 1020 Wallace street, on Fourth-day afternoon, Fifth month 1st, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

HEAP.—On the 28th instant, HENRY, son of William and the late Rachel Heap, in the 26th year of his age, of disease contracted in the army.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited, and members of Company H, 16th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Quinn, No. 454 Kaighn's Point avenue, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUTTON.—On the 26th instant, GEORGE HUTTON, M. D., in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1834 Thompson street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

KERN.—On the afternoon of the 28th instant, SARAH, wife of Henry Kern, in her 67th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1529 N. Broad street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SCHENCK.—On the 27th instant, THOMAS SCHENCK, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1824 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon, May 2, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WANDELL.—On the 28th instant, ELLEN VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of John Wandell, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Chelten avenue, Germantown, on Thursday afternoon, May 2, at 2 o'clock.

YEAGER.—On the morning of the 28th instant, JOHN P. YEAGER, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2036 Locust street. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ICE PLANES, FOR SHAVING ICE INTO small particles, to quickly cool soda water or other beverages, or for medical requirements. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.—A bell is rung whenever the drawer is opened by those who do not understand the patent method of doing it, thus detecting any attempt to rob your till. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS, STEEL Pens, Pen Holders, Lead Pencils, Chalk Crayons for Blackboards, and Paper Cutters, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS, FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness: also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7]5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 S. SIXTH Street.

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialities in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WILMINGTON.

A Destructive Fire—Jessup & Moore's Paper Mill Burned.

WILMINGTON, April 30.—The very extensive paper works of Messrs. Jessup & Moore, at Rockland, on the Brandywine, four miles from this city, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in the rag-picker room, and spread so rapidly that it soon became uncontrollable.

The loss is $300,000, with an insurance of $215,000. The names of the companies in which it was insured is not known here, but a portion was in those of this city. The mills supplied all the journals in this city with paper, and also the New York *Independent*, New York *Ledger*, and others.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of J. Pusey Smith, killed in this city yesterday, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted with a dirk knife in the hands of Joseph W. Pratt. The latter was committed for trial.

Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, April 30.—The Central Railroad woodsheds at this place caught fire this morning, about 5 o'clock. About one thousand cords of wood, sheds, and eight caboose cars were consumed. The entire loss will be from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. At 10 o'clock the fire was still burning, but under control.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE.

The protracted family litigation which has been before the Circuit Court of Richmond county, Staten Island, for the past week, and which has been instituted by the litigants on either side to eminent counsel, was yesterday so far concluded as to be submitted to the jury before whom it was tried.

The opening address to the jury was made by Mr. James T. Brady, who, having reviewed the testimony at great length, and dwelt on all the points favorable to his client, Mr. David Gardiner, the contestant of the will of his mother, made in favor of his sister and testatrix's daughter, Julia Tyler, the relict of President Tyler, deceased. Counsel submitted that the questions to be decided by the jury were:—Was Juliana Gardiner, when executing the instrument purporting to be her last will and testament, of sound and disposing mind and understanding? had she, in the opinion of the jury from all the facts presented to them, the capacity which the law required to enable her to make a will? was she under no restraint, and was the instrument duly executed, with all the formalities prescribed by the statute, and was she capable of making said will with sense and judgment, with regard to the amount appropriated, and with due regard to the relative claims of the different parties who were the objects of her bounty? The jury must also be satisfied that in the act of executing the will she had intelligence enough to understand clearly each and every of its provisions, and to know when she should assent or dissent, and had strength of will to qualify any statement which she might not approve. If the jury found that Mrs Gardiner did not possess all these qualities at the time of making the instrument, they would find for the plaintiff, the burden of the proof as to these facts being with defendants.

Mr. Evarts followed on behalf of the will, contending that the will had been duly executed in every respect, and with the full knowledge and understanding of the testatrix of the distribution she was making of her property.

Judge Lott charged the jury, submitting to their consideration the main questions in the case, as propounded by counsel. They must be satisfied first that the testatrix was of sound and disposing memory and competent to devise at the time she made her will; that she was under no restraint or undue influence; that the instrument was duly executed, with all the forms required by the law, and was she capable of making said will with sense and judgment in reference to the amount of her property, and the relative claims of the different parties, the recipients of her bounty, and their comparative condition; and that at the time of its execution she had intelligence enough to clearly understand all its provisions and the manner of its disposition. The Judge then reviewed the testimony, commenting on such parts as most clearly affected the points at issue. After a lengthy charge the jury retired, but had not closed their deliberations at a late hour last night.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL CADWALADER RINGGOLD, UNITED STATES NAVY.

It is with régret that we announce the death of Rear-Admiral Cadwalader Ringgold, United States Navy. The sad event took place yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. Vornes, No. 33 Union Square, and was in every respect sudden and unexpected. The Admiral arose in the morning apparently in good health, but shortly after rising had an apoplectic fit, and, notwithstanding the aid rendered, soon after expired. The deceased was a native of Maryland, in which State he was born during the year 1802. On the 4th of March, 1823, he entered the navy, and on the 17th of May, 1828, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in which capacity he remained until the 16th of July, 1849, on which date he was commissioned as a commander. For a short time he was in command of the surveying and exploring expedition to the North Pacific and China Seas. On the 2d of April, 1856, he was further promoted to the rank captain, and held this position when the late war broke out. In 1861 he was in command of the frigate St. Lawrence, but was soon after released from duty with that vessel by Captain Purviance and transferred to the frigate Sabine. In command of this vessel he took part in the work of blockading the Southern ports and in the various operations of the navy against Port Royal and other ports on the Atlantic. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of commodore, and continued in active service until December, 1864, when he was placed on the retired list. A few weeks ago he was further promoted to the rank of rear admiral, and ordered on duty to succeed the late Rear-Admiral Gregory as superintendent of iron-clads, with headquarters in this city. The late rear admiral was forty-four years, one month, and twenty-five days in the naval service, during which space of time twenty years and eleven months were spent at sea. He was a gallant and able officer, and his death will be a loss to the naval service of the country. At the time of his death Admiral Ringgold was in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His remains will be conveyed to his native State of Maryland for interment.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:56 P. M. for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10:45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville, at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc., etc.
At 8:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:20 and 8:40 P. M.
2:20 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 5:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
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SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reform Difficulties in England — Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli.

From the Times.

The struggle over the Reform question in England has produced extraordinary confusion in the ranks of the chief political parties. Individual members of Parliament must find it hard to say positively on which side they really stand. The old-fashioned Tory squire has been metamorphosed by the dexterous hands of Mr. Disraeli, and we now behold him with a questionable cap of liberty on his head and red republican colors in his button-hole. Mr. Gladestone's breath has been so utterly taken away by the rapidity and completeness of the transformation, that he has lost his presence of mind, and half ruined his party in consequence.

Mr. Disraeli proved too shrewd and expert for him. He has profited by every mistake, by every error of judgment, by every defect of temper which the leader of the opposition was betrayed into. Never has the present Chancellor of the Exchequer displayed greater versatility or alertness—never has he made so great an impression upon the House of Commons by his speeches, always unrivalled in felicity of expression and vigor of thought, but this year distinguished by an intensity of power which his enemies seldom gave him credit for. As we heard by the mail the other day, he has won in another stage of the great contest. A majority of twenty-one in his favor, in a crowded house, and in spite of all the efforts of his practised adversary, is a victory of which any leader of a party might well be proud.

It is impossible not to perceive, even at this distance from the scene of contention, that the result of the Reform debates thus far has been moulded, in no small degree, by the personal character and qualities of these two eminent men—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. According as they have evinced a spirit of statesmanship and wise forbearance, or been unmindful of their responsibilities, they have gained or lost influence with their followers. But it has happened that the larger proportion of mistakes have been committed by Mr. Gladstone, and his wary opponent has seized upon every one in an instant, and turned it to good account. Able as Mr. Gladstone is, there are many grave, almost fatal defects in his organization, and not the least of them are his inability to discern what is the most material point in the controversy, and consequently the one best worth fighting for, his tendency to overwhelm every subject with a torrent of words, and his utter want of command over his temper.

He will take up a wrong issue, and stake the fortunes of his party upon it. He did so in the recent instance of the foolish "instruction" to Mr. Coleridge, and he underwent the mortification of seeing it withdrawn amid the jeers of the whole House. His tongue runs away with him whenever he speaks on a great question. He elaborates and re-elaborates till the minds of his hearers wander away from him, although their ears are still pleased by his eloquence. They listen, but he ceases to convince. A slight incident—a smile, for instance, on the face of Disraeli opposite, or a stray ironical cheer—sets him aflame with anger. He becomes insolent and arrogant towards the other side, and these are faults which the House of Commons is swift to resent. It is not so long ago that Mr. Gladstone bitterly offended his own party by the contemptuous tone and haughty manner which he assumed when answering questions as leader of the House. This session he began with better promise. He had evidently set a guard upon his unruly member. He was studiously, sometimes almost painfully, courteous and deferential to all. He listened to everybody's opinion, and honey dropped from his mouth whenever he addressed the Philistines. Sweet and pleasant were his words, even when he attuned them for his successor. Everybody began to think that the House had, indeed, been well swept and garnished. But before the Liberals had had time to render thanks for this mercy, their eccentric leader turned round upon them and began to rend them, and it was too evident that many other spirits had entered in worse than the first. He abused the Ministry, and dictated to them what they should do in terms which Mr. Disraeli afterwards very happily mimicked. One night he pledged his party to a course upon which he had not consulted them, and which they were not prepared to follow. He led them into the mire in all directions. At last he conducted them to sure defeat, and, if the telegraph is to be trusted, he has resigned the leadership of the party. But this we greatly doubt. Things have not yet arrived at such a pass as to require that step.

The relation in which Mr. Disraeli stands towards the Reform question is too large a subject to enter upon here, but it is perfectly evident that he was placed in circumstances of very great embarrassment, and that he is emerging from them with skill and credit. He has had to force his party along a road they were indisposed to travel. The conservatives, as a body, were opposed to any large measures of reform. Many of them would have preferred to remain out of office until the question was settled. But they came into power, and Mr. Disraeli, little by little, brought them to the measure which is now before the English Commons. There is no reason to suppose that he does not honestly believe it to be a sound and satisfactory solution of the problem, for he has too much tact to trifle with the opinion of England, and to give the people a quack mixture, the inefficacy of which would be discovered as soon as it had passed from his hands. There would be another agitation, and in that Mr. Disraeli and his party must hopelessly go down. On the other hand, if he succeeds in devising a good and suitable measure, he will, as Mr. Bright told him, thoroughly establish his fame. All the considerations naturally lead him to try his utmost to accomplish the task successfully. What, then, is it that he is attempting, and what are the prospects before him?

In seeking to arrive at conclusions upon these points, we are met by many difficulties. The Ministerial bill is being discussed on theoretical grounds. We do not believe that any party understands precisely what will be the full effect of its working. The English press is very much divided upon its merits. As our readers have been informed, it proposes to give the suffrage to every householder who pays rates himself—not through a landlord. The tenant whose landlord pays the rates will not get a vote; but it is contended, and we believe justly contended, that, by an arrangement with the landlord, compound householders may easily transfer to themselves the obligation of rates, and thus be admitted to the franchise. The scheme may not be so liberal as it looks; we require special information and statistics before we can form an accurate judgment upon that point; but it seems to afford the materials out of which a good bill may be shaped. We regard it as immensely more liberal than Mr. Gladstone's plan, which is to confine reform to a five pound suffrage. Why five pounds? Why not four pounds or three pounds? What principle is there in affixing an arbitrary line, especially after the experience of former failures of the same kind? One proof that Mr. Gladstone's policy is really a Tory one in spirit is that pointed out by Mr. Roebuck, namely, the advocacy it receives from Lord Cranborne, a seceding member of the Derby Ministry. He deserted his colleagues because he thought they were too radical, and he takes shelter behind the conservative, back of the "radical" Mr. Gladstone.

In all probability the bill will yet be considerably altered and amended before it becomes law. It has already consumed the greater part of the session. The speeches have been very long, and the practical result very small. Mr. Gladstone has come out of the encounter seriously damaged, and with the confidence of his party in him much shaken. There are some people in the world who explode, as it were, in numerous places at all sorts of unexpected and inappropriate moments. When everything seems to be going on well, they go off suddenly with great violence, throwing their friends into the air, disordering their own plans, frustrating their own wishes, and planting in onlookers the seeds of perpetual distrust. Mr. Gladstone appears to be a man of that kind, and the feeling of insecurity which the discovery of the fact inspires is likely to mar the usefulness of his public life.

Luxembourg—Its Importance to France —The Position of Prussia.

From the Herald.

Luxembourg was exacted as one of the guarantees for the peace of Europe when the powers were in a temper to fancy that peace could never be threatened by anybody but the great disturber, France. This alone indicates the importance of the little scrap of territory to the Government which now demands possession of it. Indeed, while Luxembourg is in the hands of her enemies, France is, to a certain extent, under bonds to be civil, and it is her desire to be free from such restraint that moves the present agitation. It is not a question of dominion; for there are less than a thousand square miles, and less than two hundred thousand inhabitants. It is a question of strategy, and, in that sense, of safety. It is a question of a thorn in the side that keeps one restless and wakeful; because any chance may stir it and make it a cause of unendurable evil.

Between Alsace and the sea, following down the Rhine, there are three zones of country of primary importance in view of any military operation against France. They open on the Rhine at one end and into France at the other. They are formed by the relation that the Meuse and Moselle bear to the Rhine. The first lies between the Upper Rhine and the Moselle, opening on the Rhine below Coblentz; the second between the Moselle and the Meuse, and the third between the Meuse and the German Ocean. In the latter zone lie such famous points as Oudenarde, Namur, Ramilies, Nivelles, Jemeppe, and Waterloo. It is because the Netherlands lie so much in this division that they became in so many wars against France the "cockpit of Europe." But since the days when the wars of the Spanish succession, the republic, and the empire were fought over almost every mile of that district, the introduction of railroads has made some modification of strategy. We have an illustration of it here. Luxembourg lies in the middle zone—at the upper extremity of that zone—where the waters of the Meuse and Moselle are nearest together as they rise in Ardennes. It is not at all in the route of an army marching to France by the lower Rhine, yet by its rail communications it can command any point on almost any line of operation in that direction. It can by the same means command all important points in the upper zone, and the march of a foreign army by the middle zone would not be feasible if Luxembourg and a well-organized French force were in the hands of an active and resolute commander.

But in the hands of the Prussians this important scrap of territory is a foreign wedge forced in at the vulnerable point of French defense. This point in hostile hands, and France lies almost naked to her foes. Marching from the Prussian frontier by the middle zone, they have an easy line to the Marne, and the direct route to Paris, with no good defensive line between. It is obvious, therefore, that France would never willingly have seen a garrison of six thousand Prussians placed in that vital fortress. Such a possession is to her a constant reminder of the humiliation that followed the dreadful days of Leipsic and Waterloo. Prostrate before Europe, she had to accept the law, not give it, and assent that others should have the material guarantee of a way to her heart. Prussia claims that she holds the fortress by treaty right, meaning the treaty right given at Vienna—that treaty right by which there existed a German Confederation, and which treaty right she smashed to atoms last summer. But Prussia, though she has obliterated so much of the system then established, wishes to preserve the advantages it gave her. She can hardly expect that others should consent for her to preserve what she pleases of a system destroyed by her, when that preservation must be at their expense. It has not escaped the keen eye ruling in France that the destruction of the treaties of 1815 has left Luxembourg out of all the realms, and made it accessible once more to its natural owner; and it is only natural that Napoleon, in view of so much European reconstruction, should demand and require the reconstruction for France of a defensible frontier.

France, having once mooted this point, very naturally hesitates to recede. It is a topic too vitally important ever to have been started until the determination had been reached to carry it to a settlement by diplomacy, if possible, or war, if absolutely necessary. That was the French purpose. But it appears by a cable despatch that the Emperor Napoleon has signified his willingness to take part in negotiations now in progress, and which are likely to eventuate in the assemblage in London, some time in the month of May, of a general conference of all the great powers of Europe, having for its object the final settlement of the Luxembourg question. Another despatch informs us that the Prussian Government has also signified its acceptance of the proposition of the Queen of England for the assembling of such conference, and that King William is not averse to treating the question on the basis of the neutralization of the Grand Duchy. In the meantime it has been agreed that the fortress in dispute shall be dismantled.

Our Great National Reproach—The Indian War.

From the Herald.

The statement recently published by Mr. Rogy, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, substantiates the view which we have all along taken of our difficulties with the Indian tribes and of the management of our Indian affairs generally. According to his showing the impending war is due, not to the unreasonable demands of the chiefs, nor yet to the rapacity of the Government agents or traders, upon whose shoulders the blame has been so freely laid, but to mismanagement in Washington. With the exception of a band of Sioux, headed by a chief named Red Cloud, there are really none of the tribes hostilely disposed towards us. Even this chief, irritated as he is by bad treatment, could easily have been kept quiet if a disposition had been shown to conciliate them. He is represented to be manly and honest, and he has taken to arms simply because, after repeated remonstrances with the agents of the Government, he has been suffered to acquire the conviction that nothing remains for him and his followers but the alternative of fighting or starving. He now serves as the leader around whom all the malcontent spirits of the other tribes rally. Mr. Bogy thinks it would be easy to satisfy the requirements of this chief and his tribe, and that it would be a much more humane and economical policy for the Government to spend a few hundred thousand dollars in providing them with reservations and cattle for stock-raising than to allow itself to be involved in a general Indian war, which, if once started will, extend from the Missouri river to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and from the mouth of the Yellowstone to and including Arizona and New Mexico, costing, as he believes, many millions of dollars, thousands of lives, and the entire suspending and perhaps destruction of the railroads now being built upon the Plains.

The expedition sent out under General Hancock is, Mr. Bogy thinks, a great mistake. All that was wanted was the sending of a small number of men to the Yellowstone to chastise the chief Red Cloud and his adherents. The effect of the appearance of an army of the magnitude of that under General Hancock's orders will be to alarm all the well-disposed tribes and render a general war inevitable. These views, he says, he tried months ago to impress upon the Government; but no attention was paid to them. This he attributes to the influence of the Indian Bureau at Washington, where, he contends, have originated the numerous frauds that have permeated our Indian affairs, and that have created all our present difficulties. The head office there, he asserts, is surrounded by a set of heartless cormorants who care but little for the consequences, provided their rapacity is satisfied.

In all this there is but too much truth, and it is a melancholy reflection that, repeatedly as it has been urged, it has failed in producing any impression. If we wage a war of general extermination against the tribes—and we do not see what else is the result from Hancock's expedition—the world will, in view of these statements, hold us responsible for blood unnecessarily shed, while the addition to our public debt of the millions of dollars which the war will cost will render such of us as are insensible to the moral guilt ultimately convinced of its impolicy. It is not as yet too late to retrace the steps that have conducted us into such a criminal and dangerous error. In the name of humanity and justice, let there be no delay in backing out of it.

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AT GREAT COST,
She has entirely
REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND REFITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,
In every part.
A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM
OF
MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,
And altogether
UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY.
Has been fitted up in a style
REGARDLESS OF COST,
To ensure
THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS,
And enable her to display advantageously
THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS
Which she begs to state, will this season
SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS.
She having added such
PECULIAR FACILITIES
To those already possessed, as to enable her to personally select only
SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,
As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to her
ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT
AND
GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.
THE SPRING STYLES
ARE
RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE,
Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable features of
THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.
ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE
of the establishment will be the addition of a
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Especially set apart for the sale of
SILKS, COLLARS, JET JEWELRY,
GLOVES, VEILS, SCARFS,
HANDK'FS, CREPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.
This Deparment will be under the especial superintendence and direction of
MR. H. MYERS,
(Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit
MLLE. KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,
Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at
MORE MODERATE RATES
than they can be had elsewhere in the city.
THE MOURNING DEPOT,
heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mlle. Keogh, will also this season be
GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSURPASSED
by any similar establishment in the Union.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
will be received and offered on the arrival of
EVERY STEAMER,
MLLE. KEOGH,
4 11 thstu 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107
RIBBON STORE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.
JULIUS SICHEL
Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.
RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.
French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.
Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.
The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.
Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.
JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.
CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT
RAPSON'S
4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

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OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA
Oysters and Meals at all hours 4 5 1m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 6 20]

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Agents wanted everywhere. Address
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A popular edition of the works of Charles Dickens, in a neat and compact form, printed from large types, on fine paper, and bound in extra cloth. Each volume to contain four illustrations by Darley or Gilbert. In 13 vols. 16mo. Price, $1 50 per volume.
NICHOLAS NICKELBY, complete in one volume. Is ready.
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DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
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"FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING."—CHIMING BELLS,
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A new Juvenile Music Book, containing a beautiful arrangement of Parepa's favorite ballad, with a large collection of others equally beautiful, for schools and the social circle. Price, 50 cents, in paper, or 60 cents bound. For sale at the Music stores. Just published by SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
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FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
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ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 14stf

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
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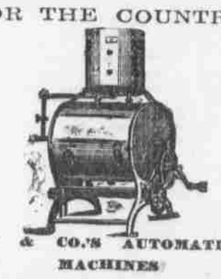
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FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE
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Where the machines can be seen in operation.
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

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Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
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BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 1mrp*
John Welsh, W. M. Meredith,
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FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
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(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
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NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
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AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 800 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 4, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 11]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans May 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port April 27.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Monday, April 29, at 12 o'clock M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF CORK	Wednesday, May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, May 4
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK	Wednesday, May 15
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Wednesday, May 22

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $116; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
JAS. SCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
11 No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists, having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AWNINGS, ETC.
AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
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AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [2

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NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

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NEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT

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4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY

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THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

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NO. 16 S THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 11

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

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7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at sign market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers [2 2 3m

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,

E. R. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, William Ervien, Sam'l A. Bispham,
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PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where every thing in the edible line can be had of the best quality and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervisior over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 3 1m C. BIRD Proprietor.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 20, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of condemned property:—

29,615	Woollen Blankets,	164	Haversacks.
		111	Knapsacks.
16,493	Trowsers, Inf'y.	1,236	Knit Jackets.
2,349	" Mounted.	482	Great-Coat Straps.
1,782	Sack Coats, lined.	23	Sashes.
10,751	" unlined.	12	Pairs Chevrons.
2,473	Uniform Coats.	31½	Pairs Shoulder Scales.
3,750	Jackets.		
589	Great Coats, Inf'y.	9	Canteens.
641	" Mounted.	59	Bed Sacks.
701	Shirts.	59	Picks.
237	Drawers.	5	Pick and Axe Handles.
3,366	Pairs Stockings.		
0½	Pairs Boots.	6	Wall Tents.
16	Pairs Bootees.	4	Wall Tent Flies.
111	Forage Caps.	80	Hat Feathers.
1,577	Cap Covers.	16	Hat Bugles.
21	Hats, crossed sabres,	16	Hat Eagles.
		40	Sets Drum Snares.
81	Hat Cords and Tassels.	30	Drum Cords.
		3	Trumpets.
3	Sibley Tents.	24	Bugles.
25	Shelter Tents.	10	Bugle Cords and Tassels.
8	Flies.		
29	Drum Heads.	1,550	Sets Tent Poles.
5	Drum Slings.	450	Yards 10 oz. Duck.
13½	Pairs Drumsticks.	68	Yards 12 oz. Duck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to take place at the Clothing Warehouse (Hospital grounds).

By order of Major-General Thomas,

G. A. HULL,
4 29 12t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), April 25, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 4, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following-named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Axes, Pick,	Axes, Felling,	Boots,
Blankets,	Infantry Coats,	Great Coats,
Forage Caps,	Drawers,	Trowsers,
Canteens,	Camp Kettles,	Cap Covers,
Knapsacks,	Stockings,	Spades,
Scales (Brass),	Bedsacks,	Shirts, etc.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

By order of Bvt. Major-General GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U.S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army,
4 25 3t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF POWDER

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the NAVY YARD, BOSTON, Massachusetts, at noon on THURSDAY, the ninth (9th) day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1500) barrels of POWDER, composed of rifle cannon, musket, and ordinary cannon powder, and eighteen hundred (1800) pounds compressed powder.

These powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
4 24 13t Chief of Bureau.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Regulate the Time within which the Heads of Departments shall Return Unpaid Claims to the City Solicitor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That it shall be the duty of the head of each Department of the City of Philadelphia to make the return of all unpaid claims provided for in the fifth section of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Establishing the Law Department of the City of Philadelphia;" approved August 22, 1864, within four months from the time any work shall be done and performed by any such departments. And the City Solicitor shall have exclusive charge of, and the receipt and collection of all such claims after the date of said return.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Lay a Water Pipe on Federal street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, and on other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets:—

On Federal street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first street.

On Carpenter street, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street.

On League and Kimball streets, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, Twenty-sixth Ward.

On Powelton avenue, from Thirty-second street to Lancaster avenue.

On Thirty-sixth street, from Bridge street to Powelton avenue.

On Thirty-seventh street, from Bridge street to Aspen street; and

On Thirty-sixth street, from Bridge street to Pennsylvania Railroad, Twenty-fourth Ward; and

On Huntingdon street, between Kensington avenue and Fillmore avenue, Nineteenth Ward; and

On Filbert street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, in the Ninth Ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation out of the Income of the Girard Estate for the purpose therein mentioned, and to transfer a certain item of appropriation to the Directors of the Girard College for Orphans.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the year 1867, for the purpose of paying expenses of suit "Girard Heirs vs. City of Philadelphia Trustees," now pending in the Supreme Court at Washington, that is to say to item No. 11, miscellaneous expenses, made by ordinance December 24, 1866 ($2000).

Section 2. That the following transfer be made in the appropriation for the use and support of the Girard College for Orphans for the year 1867, approved December 24, 1866, to wit: That the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) from item No. 17 (salary of President) be and the same is hereby transferred to item No. 1 (subsistence).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY

The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned & disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	125,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,220·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
20,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,650 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,532·06.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,837·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 1

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 . $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,427·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·16	INCOME FOR 1866, $326,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 12 31]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White.
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	BOWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27] Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner o SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story from office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 28]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Protection Fire Insurance Company," to be located in the City of Philadelphia, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859 will be held at No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 30th day of MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when the books for subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be open, and the organization of the Company perfected. 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Moyamensing Fire Insurance Company," to be located in the City of Philadelphia, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, will be held at No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 30th day of MAY, 1867, at 11 o'clock P. M., when the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be open, and the organization of the Company perfected. 11

RAILROAD LINES.

SOUTHERN AND

SOUTHWESTERN FREIGHTS.

The Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line Railway

IS NOW OPEN ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.

This Company will issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from Philadelphia to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, DANVILLE, LYNCHBURG, LIBERTY, BUFORDS, SALEM, DUBLIN, WYTHEVILLE, SALTVILLE, BRISTOL, JONESBORO, GREENVILLE, NEW MARKET, KNOXVILLE, CLEVELAND, DALTON, CHATTANOOGA, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, ROME, DECATUR, TUSCUMBIA, CORINTH, GRAND JUNCTION, MEMPHIS, and ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS, GUARANTEEING FIXED RATE PER 100 POUNDS, ACTUAL WEIGHT.

MARK EACH PACKAGE "VA. AND TENNESSEE LINE," and ship at Broad and Cherry Street Depot of P. W. & B. R. R. CO. BLANK DRAY RECEIPTS AND STENCIL PLATES furnished from THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

C. E. DILKES, Agent,
4 18 thstu6t] No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

C. E. EVANS, General Eastern Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL, 28, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, No. 631 Chesnut Street, also at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 631 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	11·29 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily, except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·00 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M
Fast Line	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·50 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express and Fast Line arrive daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12, A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 2¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 3, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 3, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 11·40, 2·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 8, and 11·30 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 6 and 8½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M. 2¾ and 7¼ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6·40, 7¾, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¾ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
4 30] Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit are the lightest, most durable, comforable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 8, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 2 27 3m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 10-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 8 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also

THE SCAFFOLD.

Great Triple Execution at Cincinnati.

The Hughes Murder.

A History of the Crime.

Sketches of the Assassins.

Singular Discovery of the Murderers

Arrest and Conviction.

Remarkable Evidence in Court.

Report of the Trial of Goetz, Case, and Aulgus.

The Confession of Case.

Final Scenes at the Scaffold.

Particulars of Hanging To-Day

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

INTRODUCTION.

[The execution of three murderers at Cincinnati to-day forms an era in the criminal history of our country, and we feel confident that we have only been subserving our duty as journalists in presenting the following full and concise reports of the murder, the trial, the sentence, and the execution of Goetz, Case, and Aulgus, the murderers of Mr. James Hughes, at Cincinnati, last February.

With the exception of the case of the conspirators in the assassination plot, we cannot recall any instance during the past quarter of a century where three men have been sentenced to death and executed for murder at the same time. The present case is remarkable, therefore, in this light.

The enormity of the crime has been seldom equalled. The discovery of the murderers was really miraculous, and their conviction was, according to Judge Murdoch, the work of no man, but of the God of Justice.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1867.—To-day the murderers of James Hughes, Goetz, Case, and Aulgus, will suffer the extreme penalty which the law awarded to their crime, which, thanks to an advancing civilization, has few parallels in the annals of the West. Life is often taken in passion; but the occupation of the highway robber has nearly departed. "Your money or your life" is seldom heard, even in the most desolate regions, at this day.

The Crime.

Less than three months have passed since the commission of the crime for which these three youths are thus speedily to be executed. On the morning of the 8th of February last the whole community were startled and horrified at the announcement that one of its most prominent citizens had been assailed and murdered on the highway; but by whom and from what motive no one knew, save the perpetrators of the deed; nor was there aught but the slightest clue to the mystery—a clue which gave no promise of even a distant solution; yet in less than a week that which seemed impenetrable was unveiled, and the criminals were all in the hands of the officers of the law.

Leading from the city to the northwest is a desolate road running along the banks of a little stream called Lick Run—skirted on either hand by hills whose uninviting sides are covered with underbrush and scrub trees—just the spot which the robber would choose to waylay his victim. The valley is, perhaps, a mile and a half or two miles in length, and leads to one of the most beautiful suburbs in all this section; and during nearly one-half that distance there is not a house, save on the hill tops, to the right and to the left, so that the cries of the traveller or the voices of his assailants could scarcely be heard, and the daring villain could pounce upon and rob his victim and escape, leaving no trace behind to lead to his identification.

It was on the evening of the 7th of February, at about 7 o'clock, that Hughes was murdered; but the villains, in their haste to secure a victim, struck the blow before he had fairly reached the desolate portion of the valley, and the consequence was that the neighborhood was aroused, and they were compelled to fly, almost on the instant that the murder was committed, and before they were able to even snatch off the watch of their victim, though that would have required but a moment. Over the hills they fled, leaving the lifeless corpse of Hughes bleeding by the roadside—fled, but only to be entrapped in a net which their own fears, if not their own consciences, had set for them.

The Victim.

Mr. Hughes was a man of over 60 years of age, and chief book-keeper for R. B. Smith & Co., the most extensive coal dealers in Cincinnati, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him. His residence is in Green township, adjoining the farm of the late Hon. John A. Gurley, who represented the First District of this State in Congress for several years, but who previously had been a Universalist preacher, and pastor of the very church of which Mr. Hughes was a member. Although so old, he appeared in the prime of life, his strong constitution and temperate habits having, in a great measure, defied the inroads of age; and but a moment previous to the murder, he had every prospect that his life would be prolonged a series of years at least. He had around him a wife and four children, the latter all young; and he was everywhere looked upon and honored, not only as an upright citizen, but as one of the best practical business men in the whole country.

The Commission of the Crime.

The scene of the crime was within fifty yards of the last house in the Lick Run Valley. A little boy who lived there, named Leonard Keller, had been away on an errand, and had just returned, when his attention was attracted by a loud shout:—"Stop, ho there!" and instantly three shots were fired from a pistol. The boy at once raised an alarm, and in a moment half a dozen parties were on the ground; but when they reached the spot the victim was dead and the villains had departed, leaving no trace by which they could be followed, as the night was dark, cold, and raining. The boy remembered that he had seen three men—one very tall, a second of medium size, and the third very small—passing along the road; that they were speaking in English, while he was a German and could not understand them, and paid little attention to their actions; but as nothing could now be seen of them, it was pretty evident that they were the murderers; but who they were, whence they came, or whither they fled, was a profound mystery.

The horse attached to Hughes' buggy ran rapidly home, and on reaching the gate a son jumped into the vehicle and started in search of his father, as to whose fate he had not the slightest conjecture, nor did he suspect the facts until he came to the place where the murder had been committed. The crowd assembled at once, placed the body in a carriage, and took it to his bereaved family, and on the morning of the 8th a coroner's inquest was held, but the only fact developed which could throw light upon this subject was the statement of the boy, relative to the three men already mentioned, which statement was corroborated by an old tollgate-keeper in the vicinity; but he, too, could not understand English, and therefore though he stated that they were conversing, he could not tell a word they said.

The Discovery.

The manner in which the criminals were discovered was a little remarkable. Many had supposed that the murder had been committed out of revenge, as Mr. Smith, Hughes' employer, had recently had a difficulty with his cart drivers, and the latter were then on a strike, and detectives were very busy among them attempting to ferret out the mystery; and no one supposed, even for a moment, that the perpetrators of the deed were not citizens of Cincinatti. But discovery came both suddenly and unexpectedly.

In Covington, Kentucky, there was a shrewd young thief named Sam Case; and Marshal Thompson, of that city, suspected that he knew something about a larceny then recently committed, and that officer determined, if possible, to use him to work the matter up, and for this purpose the two had frequent communications, which fact was seen by Goetz, who suspected that Case was revealing the secrets of the murder, and accordingly *he* dropped such expressions relative to it as led to the arrest of himself, Case, and Aulgus, who, on the following day, were all transferred to the Ninth Street Police Station, in this city, where each was locked up in a separate room and cells, so that neither could ascertain what communications passed between his companions and the officers who had them in charge.

At first they were all sullen; but they speedily became communicative, each one being desirous of becoming a witness in behalf of the State, provided he himself could secure a pardon. No promises were held out to them, but in their anxiety to save themselves at the expense of their comrades, each made a full and free confession, which was taken down in short hand, and the three were then compared, and found to agree in the minutest particulars, though up to that time there had been no communication between them since their arrest, and each was ignorant of what the others had said.

They Confess.

The first to make a full confession was the youth Case, his statement being in substance as follows:—

"I met Goetz, and after conversing on other subjects, we went from Covington to Cincinnati, and at that place I made arrangements to buy a pistol, and bought one, and Goetz wanted me to go with him and steal a horse, but I refused, as the danger was too great in proportion to the profits, and we then returned to Covington, where we met Aulgus; and returned to Cincinnati, where we had three drinks. ('Aleck' means Aulgus, and 'George' means Goetz.—CORRESPONDENT OF TELEGRAPH.) George said to Aleck:—'If you want to join with us you can do it.' Aleck said, 'I can't get any work, I haven't got any money, and I'm in debt twenty dollars; I don't care any thing for my life, so I will have to take the circumstances. I reckon.' We stopped in a barroom right across the road from the Burnett House, on Vine street; George left Aleck ten cents to get beer while he was gone; Aleck called for two glasses, and George went out to buy another pistol and a knife and a sling shot; we waited half an hour, or an hour, till he came back; he said he could not get another pistol to shoot cartridges. There were five boxes of cartridges; I guess he got some of them in Covington. George had all the money, and bought everything. We went right to the Brighton House; don't know which way we went, but we walked. We took a drink near the Brighton House; George and I played cards while Aleck went out. We went up a pair of stairs into a room and got something to eat; we had some Bologna sausages and cheese, and some bread, and some beer, and some sarsaparilla. I drank the sarsaparilla. George handed out a five dollar bill when he paid for it; it was about five o'clock; George inquired about the 'bus, but that was an excuse; we didn't intend to go in any 'bus, we had another drink, and we got two or three boxes of matches in a big brick house on the corner of the alley. George said, 'We will have to take it aloof,' and we started out the pike. We went on out until we came to the bridge. Aleck said 'This is a good place. We had better stop here, and throw them over into the water if they make much noise—it does not matter who.' I stopped in a white frame house to get a drink of water; I passed a little boy on the pike; he had a bag or a basket. I don't know which; when this man came up in the buggy, going the way we were going, the little boy was in sight; the man had a blanket over his knee; it was a small grey horse and an open buggy. I think; Aleck kept getting behind, and George said he thought Aleck was afraid; Aleck ran up after awhile, and said there was a man in a buggy coming behind us, and that this was as good a time as any; I said 'No, it is too early.' The boy was now about two hundred yards behind us, going into the gate of a house; George said, 'Pull your pistols.' (Before this the man had passed us. His wagon was empty, and George wanted to stop him. I suppose he thought he had the price of his load of hay with him. George said we would stop him and ask him to let us ride, and that I should hold the reins while they knocked him in the head and took what he had. But he would not stop for us; he whipped up his horse and drove on.) Aleck pulled his pistol, and George caught the horse, and the man said, 'What are you stopping my horse for?' and George said, 'Don't run over a man.' The man replied, 'I didn't think you were so near.' George had hold of the horse's head, and said, 'Aleck, go for him.' The man said that he had no money, and commenced shouting for the people in the house. When he saw our pistols, he said he didn't care a d—n for any such things as those; Aleck and I shot at the same time; I shot twice, and Aleck shot three times; George still held the horse; I fired at the man's breast; I did not see the man fall out of the buggy; George ran, and said, 'Run, Sam, here they come from the house;' I hallooed to Aleck to come; he said he wanted to get the money; I never looked back till we got to the top of the hill; we hid two boxes of cartridges under the rock; I put fresh loads in my pistol, in case we should be arrested on suspicion."

The trio then fled over the hills, and when out of danger Goetz made his comrades swear before Heaven that they would stick by him. They then dispersed and went home.

Corroboration.

The statements of the others are so nearly identical with this that they need not be given. As soon as Case's confession was placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, he directed the officers to follow the route indicated, and stop at all the coffee-houses, and ascertain if the proprietors remembered the men; and, fortunately, most of them did. The publication of young Keller's statement in the *Daily Times* of the afternoon following the murder had recalled to their minds their three mysterious visitors, and they had recalled all the circumstances connected with them. To test the matter, the prisoners were placed among others, and the parties requested to point them out, which in every instance they did, thereby completely corroborating the confession made, and forming a chain of circumstances which no technical pleader could ever hope to break.

History of the Culprits.

The oldest of the trio, and perhaps the leading, is George Goetz, or D. Gates, as he calls himself. He is in his twenty-third year, and was born in a port of the possessions of France along the Rhine, and came to this country when a youth. He speaks German, French, and English fluently, and is a man of quick perceptions, though his face indicates an almost entire absence of all the moral faculties. In 1861, he volunteered in Captain Kilpatrick's battalion of "Highland Guards" (5th Ohio Regiment), and served with credit for four years, not leaving the service till after the fall of Savannah, when he was honorably discharged, and he now has extra bounty due him, which he is anxious shall go to his mother, though if he does not obtain it before his death his sisters will be his heirs. A circumstances which has given him no little uneasiness, and caused him to have a special effort made in the matter, as his mother, he says, is needy, and whether or not it will reach here before he is no more, I have no means of conjecturing.

After his return from the army, he worked both in this city and Covington as a machinist, which trade he had learned previous to his enlistment, but he appears to have had little inclination to labor, and no aversion to crime; and he therefore lived the life of a plunderer—always preferring the part of a highwayman, rather than that of the sneak thief. And it was while lying in the Covington Jail, on a charge of highway robbery, that he became acquainted with Aulgus and Case, who had been incarcerated for some trivial larceny.

Alex. Aulgus (whose true name is Ulrich Olges Gers) is about twenty-two years of age, and, like Goetz, served in the army three years, and was honorably discharged on the return of peace. He is of medium size, with a retreating forehead, and rather unintellectual, but by no means a vicious countenance. He is a weak man, and as much the victim of circumstances as the creation of his own will. He alone, of all the murderers, excited any sympathy in the community, and even Mrs. Hughes, the greatest sufferer by the crime committed, proffered to sign a petition to the Governor, asking a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

He was born in the late kingdom of Hanover, and was left an orphan when two or three years old, and when six years of age he came with an uncle to America, and lived in Louisville, Kentucky, till the time of his enlistment in the army.

Samuel Case is about eighteen years of age, though his sisters swore on the trial that he is but fourteen; and from his very infancy he has been known as an expert thief, though of the "sneak" order. He has been in jail at least a dozen times, but has always been sufficiently shrewd to escape conviction for grand larceny, and thus managed to keep out of the penitentiary.

The Trials.

Although very anxious to save their own lives, yet neither Case nor Goetz seemed to realize their true situation. Aulgus, from the moment of his incarceration, experienced great trepidation. The moral and physical coward were both imprinted on his features and acts, Goetz and Case, on the other hand, not only appeared cheerful, but were in reality so. They appeared not to appreciate the fact that their dooms were sealed.

Case in the Criminal Box.

Case was the first prisoner arraigned, and at first he appeared to be slightly melancholy, but speedily the old look returned, and he was defiant as ever. On either hand sat a sister, while near by was his only brotner. His mother is very old, and nearly blind; and so stricken was she by her weight of sorrow, that she could not be present. He had for his counsel Hon. Robert Richardson, one of the ablest attorneys in Kentucky, who managed the trial solely with a view to securing a verdict of murder in the second degree—that being the best that could be hoped for.

At half-past 9, on the 27th day of March, the Court was opened and the witnesses for the prosecution called, out it was 10 before all was ready to proceed. At that hour Mr. Thompson, the Prosecuting Attorney, addressed the jury, giving the points he proposed to prove. He said the indictment had originally contained six counts, but all, save two, had been dismissed. These, on which the trial was to be held, were:—

First. The wilful murder of James Hughes.

Second. The killing of Hughes, while attempting to rob him.

Either of these, said the prosecutor, constitute a full charge of murder in the first degree, under the statuts of this State, and it was upon the latter that he expected a conviction.

He then sat down, and Mr. Richardson, the defendant's attorney, stated the grounds of defense, which were as follows.—

1. That Case was a mere boy, and easily managed by others.

2. That in this instance he was completely in the hands of Goetz.

3. That he was badly inebriated—Goetz having treated him till he was in a condition to be unconscious of the nature and consequences of his acts.

After the usual preliminaries, the confession of the prisoner was read, and then the saloon keepers, and others referred to in it, called, and identified him. His attorney called his sisters and brother to the stand, and stated that he was not yet fifteen years of age, and this constituted all the testimony for the defense. Then Mr. Richardson made a very eloquent appeal to the jury for leniency, but all in vain. In half an hour after retiring, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the prisoner was taken to his cell to await sentence.

Trial of Aulgus.

Aulgus was next placed on the stand, and being unable to procure counsel, the judge assigned him Mr. Lane, of this city. The indictment was identical with that of Case, and in half a day the trial was over, and he too was convicted. He did not deny having been of the party of murderers; he even went so far as to acknowledge that he fired one shot; but his counsel made great efforts on the ground of his imbecility, to indnce leniency on the part of the jury; but Judge Murdoch, in his charge, told them that, under the statute, there is no such crime as murder in the second degree where the killing was with the intent to rob, and the verdict of murder in the first degree was returned.

Trial of Goetz,

On the 4th of April, Goetz was arraigned for trial—Mr. Clarke, of this city, having been assigned as his attorney by the Court. Before going into the court-room he expressed a wish that there should be no delay, and that no juror should be objected to unless absolutely incapable of doing him justice. He appeared altogether cheerful, and appeared to have a vivid recollection of all the circumstances attending the journey on the afternoon preceding the murder. He would make suggestions to his counsel, and evinced great shrewdness and tact in the manner in which he had them put. His conduct appeared more like that of an assistant attorney than of a criminal on the bench.

The charges were the same as those against Case and Aulgus, and the result in the three identical, the fatal word "Guilty!" being pronounced by the foreman of the jury, after a brief consultation.

The Sentences.

The three culprits were all sentenced at the same time. On Monday, April 8, the trio were brought into the court-room by the Deputy Sheriff, and seated on the criminal bench. Goetz and Case were both cheerful, but Aulgus was exceedingly melancholy. Considerable time was consumed in sentencing minor culprits to the penitentiary, after which the Judge directed them to stand up. The court-room was filled to overflowing with spectators; even inside the bar, which is sacred to attorneys and reporters, was jammed with outsiders, who had obtained admittance under some specious pretext; and through the entire proceedings the excitement ran high, though when the Judge commenced speaking all was silent as the grave.

Judge Murdoch is a man of few words. The usual long homily delivered from the bench, over the enormity of the murder, was omitted. He took it for granted that the culprits understood the greatness of their crime; and if they did not, it was useless to attempt to impress them.

The sentences were pronounced separately, though the trio were standing side by side. Case appeared cool, though in a slight degree melancholy; Aulgus was exceedingly downcast, and tears fell from his eyes; but Goetz was not only unmoved, but when the 30th of April was indicated as the day of execution, he remarked to a Deputy Sheriff that this was the first time he had ever had absolute assurance of living so long.

After the sentences had all been pronounced, the prisoners were led back to their cells, there to be kept in solitary confinement, until to-day, when they will be executed in the yard of the jail.

Profanity of Case.

As Case was being conducted to his cell, one of his sisters ran up to him and threw her arms about his neck, when he rudely exclaimed:—

"Dry up there; what the h—ll are you making such a fuss about? Dry up, d—n you, and get away."

Spiritual Affairs.

The trio of criminals appear at this time very penitent. Aulgus and Goetz have the benefit of the Catholic Church, while Case applied to the Methodists. Neither, however, has any very definite ideas of religion, or of the future. They lay everything at the foot of the Priest or clergyman, and he is expected to do all, while they remain idle.

I have visited them often. Both Goetz and Case are careless, and do not seem to realize the future that is before them. Aulgus is preparing a statement in German, which, however, will not vary far from what is contained in this despatch. He appears very penitent, though he has no realization of his situation. He is a strange combination of inconsistencies; a Christian by profession, he is without the first rational idea of Christianity; a murderer, he severely realizes his crime, yet he is aware that something must be done to keep him from the tortures of an eternal hell.

THE SCENE THIS MORNING.

General Grant's Father Pleads for a Respite—Governor Cox is Inexorable—The Execution to Take Place—Condition of the Condemned This Morning, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Little has transpired to-day in connection with the Hughes murderers. Goetz has had an interview with his mother, and Case's sisters have been to see him every day. Aulgus has become very patient, and is attached to the Catholic Church. Goetz, who has been careless so long, has had a hard struggle to keep up his courage, but so far he has succeeded.

A great effort has been made to secure the commutation of Case's sentence. Jesse Grant, the father of General Grant, visited Governor Cox in person in company with the sisters of the condemned man, but the Governor refused to do anything for him last night. A telegram was sent to the Governor asking a respite for thirty days, and to this writing (10 o'clock A. M.) no answer has been received, and I feel sure there will be no respite.

Case now admits he is eighteen years old. Several citizens were with the prisoners last night, and are with them again this morning. Everything is now fully prepared, and the execution will take place at a little after 1 o'clock. The county offices are all closed, and the fire bells will toll while the sentence of the law is being carried into execution.

THE EXECUTION.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Preparations for the Execution—Sad Scenes in the Prison—The Friends of the Doomed Men Visit Them—Curious Confession of Goetz, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Doomed at Breakfast.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The prisoners slept well last night and rose early this morning, eating a hearty breakfast, and partook liberally of whisky. They appeared composed, and say that they have made their peace with God. Goetz says he would not accept a commutation of sentence if it were tendered him. His sentence, he added, was just, and he would die with a crucifix in his hands.

Touching Scenes.

Case's mother, who is too old and feeble to visit him, yesterday sent a message to him by Rev. Joseph Embery: "Tell him," said she, "that my heart is broken—that I would have died for him, but if he will only die a Christian, it is all I ask; it will be a relief." When the message was delivered, the boy wept for the first time since his incarceration.

Aulgus' aunt from, Louisville, visited him this morning. She is the only relative he has in this country; she raised him from a child, as he was an orphan, and feels almost a mother's love for him. He was very little affected, but she swooned, and was carried away by her attendants. She is the sister of his father, and between her and the doomed man there is a striking resemblance. Case says he dreamed last night that his sentence had been commuted, and he says he believes it will be so; but there is no hope.

Governor Cox Will Not Stay Execution.

Telegrams from Columbus state that the Governor refuses to interfere, and that the law will take its course.

Notwithstanding the assertion that he has hope, Case was very much dejected.

Statement of Goetz.

When Goetz first confessed, he stated that his object, which was unknown to the others of the party, was to kill R. B. Smith, the employer of Hughes, the victim, and that a man named McFarland had agreed to give him five hundred dollars for the job, and had paid him only one hundred and fifty of it. He described McFarland, if he could not be found.

Very few believed this at the time, but the prisoner reiterates it this morning, and says he will die soon on the scaffold.

Preparations for the Execution.

All the preparations are complete, and the execution will take place about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The scaffold is covered by a canvass, and less than fifty persons, including officers, clergymen, and reporters, will be present.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

A Gleam of Hope, and how it was Blighted in Case's Case, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A few minutes since Mr. Richardson, Case's attorney, received a despatch from Governor Cox stating that he would not respite the culprit except upon a recommenddtion from Judge Murdoch.

The sister of Case ran immediately to the Judge's residence, but he refused even to see her. If there was any question as to the doom of Case, that settles it. After the receipt of this intelligence, Case appeared terribly dejected, but said he would brave it out as best he could.

THE NEW MARKET MURDER.

TRIAL OF BRIDGET DURGAN FOR THE MURDER ON MRS. CORIEL.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 27.—The trial of Bridget Durgan, for the murder of Mrs. Ellen Coriel, at New Market, New Jersey, on the night of the 25th of February, was set down for to-day in the Middlesex County Over and Terminer, held at the Court House in this place. The details of this horrible murder are still fresh in the minds of the public, and have created a great deal of indignation and excitement throughout this county, especially in the little town where the victim dwelt. The announcement that the trial was to take place to-day consequently drew a large crowd to this quiet place, which is not noted for sensations, but rather for its quiet unpretentiousness.

At the opening of the Court, at the usual hour, the room was so crowded that scarcely a place to stand could be found. The presiding Judge was the Hon. Peter B. Vredenberg, and Judges D. D. Decker, H. H. Brown, and Elisha Cook sat as associate judges. George M. Robeson, the Attorney-General, and Charles Morgan Herbert, the District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and G. B. Adrian for the defense. Mr. Herbert is quite a young man, and this is his first case since holding the position of District-Attorney.

It was generally understood that a motion would be made by the defendant's counsel to postpone the case until the next term on the ground that insufficient time had been given to prepare a defense. But the prevailing impression was that the Court would deny the motion, and the case would proceed to-day.

About 11 o'clock the case was called, and the prisoner brought into Court. She took a seat behind the table of the counsel in the centre of the court-room, where she was hid from the gaze of most of the crowd. She wore a calico dress, and a long black cloak, and a faded blue silk bonnet. Her entrance into Court caused a good deal of stir. In person Bridget is a little above the medium size, and appears to be about thirty years of age.

She is very heavily built, and her large frame is covered with a great quantity of fat, which gives her a gross, animal appearance. Her forehead is very low, the hair growing down to within two inches of her brows. Her eyes are dull and unintelligent, but at times emitting a demoniac glare, which reveals the passion within; her nose is rather short and characterless, and the length from chin to nose is disproportioned to the rest of the face. She entered the Court and took her seat with as much nonchalance as though she was going to her ordinary duties in the kitchen.

The District Attorney announced that the prosecution was prepared to go on with the case, and, as expected, was met with a motion to postpone the case by the counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Adrian stated that he was entirely alone in defending his client, Mr. Schenck who was appointed to assist him, being unable to do so; five or six of the most important witnesses were absent, and it would be impossible for him to go on without them. The District Attorney and the Attorney-General argued against the motion, stating that two of their witnesses, the men charged by Bridget with committing the murder, were held in confinement; and if the case were deferred to the fall term it would be necessary to hold them still; and further, that one of their witnesses, being a very aged lady, it was very uncertain that she would be able to attend at that time.

After a short deliberation, the Court decided to adjourn the case until the 20th of May, at 11 o'clock, and reappointed Mr. Schenck to assist Mr. Adrian in the defense, stating that though the law did not require more than one counsel for the defendant, yet he was unwilling to make it a cause of remark that the defendant was not provided with sufficient counsel. On these grounds he granted the motion.—*N. Y. World.*

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